

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

WE ARE LOST

"If you have tears prepare to shed them now."

WE ARE SORRY TO ANNOUNCE THAT CANADA WILL VERY SHORTLY BE A STATE OF THE AMERICAN UNION. IT WILL NOT BE MORE THAN A YEAR BEFORE THE UNION JACK COMES DOWN, AND THE STARS AND STRIPES FLOATS OVER OUR LAND. THIS GREAT CALAMITY WILL BE BROUGHT ABOUT BY ACTION OF CONGRESS AND PRESIDENT WILSON IN REMOVING OR LOWERING THE DUTY ON CANADIAN FARM PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURED GOODS. LET US ENJOY THE SIGHT OF THE UNION JACK DURING THE FEW SHORT MONTHS IT IS PERMITTED TO FLOAT ABOVE US; LET US PREPARE OURSELVES TO BECOME CITIZENS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC. IT GIVES US PAIN TO MAKE THIS SOLEMN AND SERIOUS ANNOUNCEMENT, BUT WE KNOW IT TO BE TRUE AND WE CONSIDER IT OUR DUTY TO BID THE CANADIAN PEOPLE MAKE READY. WE SAY IT NOT ON OUR OWN AUTHORITY, BUT ON THE AUTHORITY OF SUCH RELIABLE SOURCES OF NATIONAL INFORMATION AS ZEBULON A. LASH, SIR EDMUND WALKER, THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, THE TORONTO NEWS, THE WINNIPEG TELEGRAM, SIR WILLIAM VAN HORNE, HON. CLIFFORD SIFTON, SIR THOMAS SHAUGHNESSY AND SCORES OF OTHER "POCKET-BOOK PATRIOTS" WHO BUNCOED THE PEOPLE TWO YEARS AGO.

OCTOBER 22, 1913

WINNIPEG

CANADA

CIRCULATION OVER 31,000 WEEKLY

Dominion Government Elevator

PORT ARTHUR, ONT.

Storage Capacity

3,250,000

Bushels

Has direct connection with Canadian Northern and Canadian Pacific Railways. Will be ready to receive all grain consigned to and arriving at Fort William or Port Arthur by the

For full information write The Secretary

10th October 1913

Board of Grain Commissioners
FORT WILLIAM, ONT.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

ESTABLISHED 1865

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This Bank, having over 300 Branches in Canada, extending from Halifax to Prince Rupert, offers excellent facilities for the transaction of every description of banking business. It has correspondents in all cities of importance throughout Canada, the United States, the Continent of Europe, and the British Colonies. Collections made in all parts of the Dominion, and returns promptly remitted at lowest rates of exchange.

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is the mainstay of every successful poultry-raiser. This good old reliable tonic has helped thousands of breeders and millions of fowls in the last 42 years. It will help YOU too. "Your Money Back if It Fails."

Why not order a package TO-DAY?

At your dealer's, 25-lb. pail, \$2.50; 100-lb. bag, \$9.00; also in packages at 25c., 50c. and \$1.00.

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Co-operation

THIS is the age of co-operative buying. Send us your address and let us tell you how to buy, by this plan, The Flour that is always good.

Daily
Capacity
300 Barrels

ECHO MILLING COMPANY
GLADSTONE, MAN.



JOEL'S PORTABLE MILL

Is a wonderful combination of a Flour Mill, a Crusher, a Grinder, a Cleaning and a Sifting Machine, and requires but two to four Horse Power

It forms a complete MILLING PLANT, built on the principles applied in large modern mills—THE ROLLER SYSTEM.

FOR MAN—It produces all grades of flour, from the coarsest to the finest household flour.

FOR ANIMALS—It produces the best form of foods, viz.—crushed or ground grain, with all its nutritive and fattening qualities.

It is the only Flour Mill, Grinder and Crusher combined, built for CAPACITY and QUALITY OF PRODUCT, portable or fixed, AT POPULAR PRICES.

QUALITY OF PRODUCT results from its marvelous grain cleaning devices and SELF-ADJUSTABLE SIEVE BRUSHES.

CAPACITY and ECONOMY of operation result from the adaptation of the ROLLER SYSTEM with partly fluted and partly smooth rollers.

In communities where conditions do not warrant the individual use of the JOEL'S MILL, its portability meets the case. Where small or large power is used for industrial or dairy purposes, the JOEL MILL fills a gap and will add considerable revenue to the operators without additional expense, while adding to the comfort and advantages of the surrounding section.

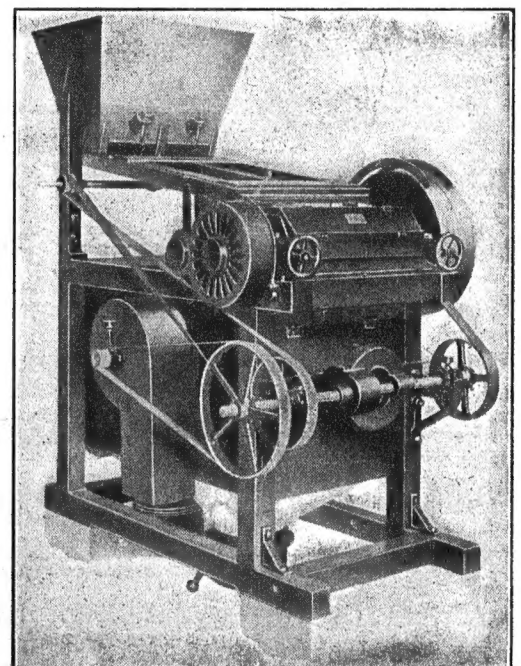
THE JOEL MILL is the last and crowning link in the marvelous chain of implements and machinery that make the farmers independent and self-sustaining.

THE JOEL MILL is completing its circuit of the world, and we can produce the highest testimonials from Switzerland, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Russia, South Africa, Transvaal, Brazil, Chile, etc.

THE JOEL MILL IS BUILT TO LAST AND SOLD UNDER A GUARANTEE.

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Ask for descriptive Catalogue, sent Free on application.



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MONTREAL, CANADA

The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or Special Interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

Subscriptions to any part of the British Empire, \$1.00 per year; two years, \$1.50; three years, \$2.00; five years, \$3.00; ten years, \$5.00, in advance. Foreign subscriptions, \$1.50 per year in advance. Single copies, 5 cents.

Send money by express, post office or bank money order. We cannot accept responsibility for money sent loosely in a letter.

NOTICE

The Annual Meeting of The Grain Growers' Grain Company takes place on November 11 and 12.

A half fare rate has been arranged for all shareholders and patrons of the Company, and other interested farmers, to and from Winnipeg. Our shareholders have already been notified of the meeting, but we are inserting this notice in The Guide so that any other farmers who belong to any of the above classes can take advantage of this cheap rate to visit our office here and see what progress we are making in establishing a strong Farmers' Company, and also see the proposition we have for the tying of twine made out of the ordinary threshed flax straw. The notice below from the Railway Companies gives the instructions of how to purchase a ticket, and we will arrange to look after the certificate here, when presented at our office.

Standard Certificates from Ticket Agent

Each delegate must purchase (not more than three days, not counting Sunday, before date of opening of meeting, or committee meeting, if any) a first class one way continuous trip ticket to the place of meeting, or to the nearest station to which this Company can sell tickets, and obtain receipt for the ticket on Standard Convention Certificate Form, which must be procured from the Ticket Agent before starting. Ticket Agents are supplied with Standard Certificates and are instructed to issue them on application.

Travelling over more than one Railway

If delegates have to travel over more than one railway to place of meeting, they will require to purchase tickets and obtain Standard Certificates, as above, from each Railway, unless otherwise arranged for and issue of through tickets authorized. Each certificate must be filled in by Secretary and used by the Railway Agent attending the Convention.

Wives and Daughters

Reduced fares will be granted to delegates and their wives and daughters when accompanying them to the Annual Meeting.

Children

No reduction will be made for children of the half fare age.

The Grain Growers' Grain Company Ltd.

WM. MOFFAT, Secy.

The Grain Growers' Guide

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor.

JOHN W. WARD, Associate Editor.

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

The Guide is designed to give uncolored news from the world of thought and action and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the widest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

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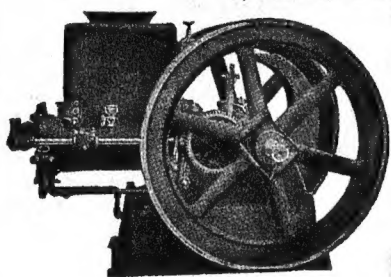
October 22nd, 1913

Number 43

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By buying your Farm Machinery from
The Farmers' Co-operative Company

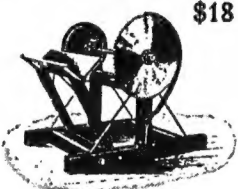
Write today for our Illustrated Price List of gasoline engines, feed grinders, wood saws, pumps and jacks, churns, harness, land packers, grain cleaners, separators, wire fencing, plowshares, and everything for the farm.



Genuine Stover Engine

Will develop 5½ H.P. Price \$130.00 f.o.b. Brandon. Manufactured by one of the largest gasoline engine manufacturers in the world, the Stover Gasoline Engine Co. of Freeport, Ill. Known the world over and a standard to go by everywhere. Engines from 1 h.p. up. Write for circular.

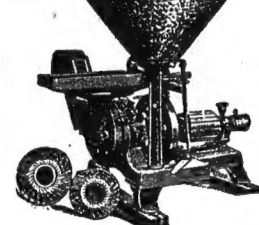
**BIG
SAVING
IN
WOOD
SAWS**



Saw your own wood pile, as well as your neighbor's, and save money. We can sell you the very best saw at lowest possible price. Everything in Cordwood and Pole Saws. Cordwood Saw Frame, \$18.00; Pole Saw Frame, \$21.00.

Saw Blades, 24-inch.....\$6.50 | Saw Blades, 28-inch.....\$8.50
" " 26 ".....7.50 | " " 30 ".....9.50

Guards made adjustable for any kind of saw. All babbit bearings, cold rolled steel shaftings, heavy hardwood frame. Prices f.o.b. Brandon.



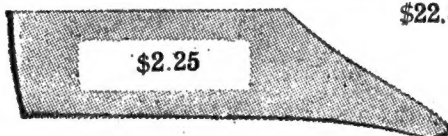
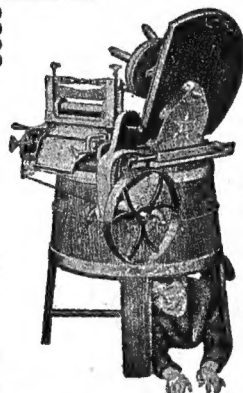
Cyclone or Daisy Crushers

Best crushers made. Will last a lifetime. Either flat or concave plates. One extra pair furnished free.

7-inch Reversible Plates \$29.50
8 " " " 31.00
10 " " " 38.50
12 " " " 46.00
F.o.b. Brandon.

Power Washing Machine

\$22.50



Plow Shares

For every make of plow. Remember, we are the originators of low prices and first-class goods.
12-inch Shares, each \$2.25; 14-inch Shares, each \$2.50; 16-inch Shares, each \$2.75.

WRITE FOR PRICE LIST

Canadian Stover Gasoline Engine Co. Limited
Brandon, Man.

WESTERN FREIGHT RATES ENQUIRY

Ottawa, Oct. 16.—The final hearing of the Western freight rates case will open in Ottawa on Monday, November 24, and the expectation here is that it will continue for at least a week. This afternoon Chairman Drayton handed out a somewhat lengthy memorandum dealing with the matter. This document states that Messrs. Lewis and Smellie, of Ottawa, acting on behalf of the Province of British Columbia, had applied for an order directing the Canadian Pacific Railway company to file with the board certain information, which is stated to be required for the proper presentation of the British Columbia case. This, however, has been refused on the ground that it would cause unnecessary delay.

UNEARNED INCREMENT BILL

Edmonton, Alta., Oct. 16.—Premier Sifton today introduced his resolution regarding a tax on unearned increment on land. The resolution provides for a tax of 5 per cent. of the increased value of land reckoned over the past preceding value, according to the price registered in the land titles office or according to the last assessment. In computing the increased value, no account will be taken of the cost of improvements or of development work done on the lot. A bill embodying this proposal was introduced and read a first time.

REMOVE THE WHEAT DUTY

It would seem to be a wise act to remove the present duty on American wheat and flour thereby permitting Canadian wheat and flour to go into the United States duty free. Such a policy would relieve any possible congestion such as likely to occur through the shipment of all our grain to Great Britain. It would also give the Canadian farmer two possible markets instead of one as at present.

The United States is rapidly becoming an importer of food stuffs and in a very few years her export of wheat, flour, meats and other produce will entirely cease. Canada not only possesses the greatest untitled wheat area in the world, but she is the nearest neighbor and should be the chief grain exporter to the United States. We venture the prediction that before long the agitation carried on by the Western farmers for enlarged markets will result in the removal of all duties on wheat and flour between Canada and the United States.—Montreal Journal of Commerce.

Washington, D.C., Oct. 10.—Cattle to be imported from Canada temporarily for exhibition purposes at the National Dairy Show, to be held at Chicago, Ill., from October 23 to November 1, 1913, need not be subjected to the tuberculin-test before admission, so long as they are accompanied by a satisfactory certificate of tuberculin-test made within the last six months.

We believe, through careful inquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to question the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide. We do not knowingly accept the advertisements of frauds, get-rich-quick schemes, doubtful investments, or anything classed by us as "undesirable."

We publish no free "boosters," and all advertising matter is plainly marked as such.

Rates for classified advertisements may be seen on the classified page. Display rates may be had on application.

Change of advertising copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of publication to ensure insertion.

The view that the moulding of souls is the main work of the universe as infinite seems to contain an unquestionable truth.—Professor Bosanquet.

Clean Barns Mean Bigger Profits!

It's easy to keep the barn clean with a BT Manure Carrier. You can lower the big, wide-mouthed bucket right down to the gutter and load it in a jiffy. Then run it out easily on the over-head track to the pile.

You get the manure away out from the barn where it won't rot the walls; keeps your stock healthier, too.

You can take out half-a-ton of manure at a time; clean the stable with one big load. It doesn't matter how much snow or mud is in the yard, because of the Manure Carrier running on an overhead track.

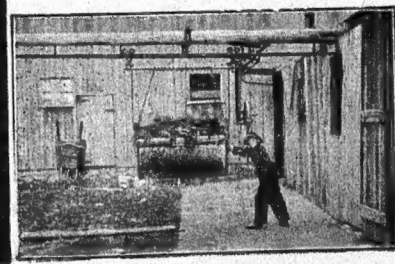
BT MANURE CARRIER

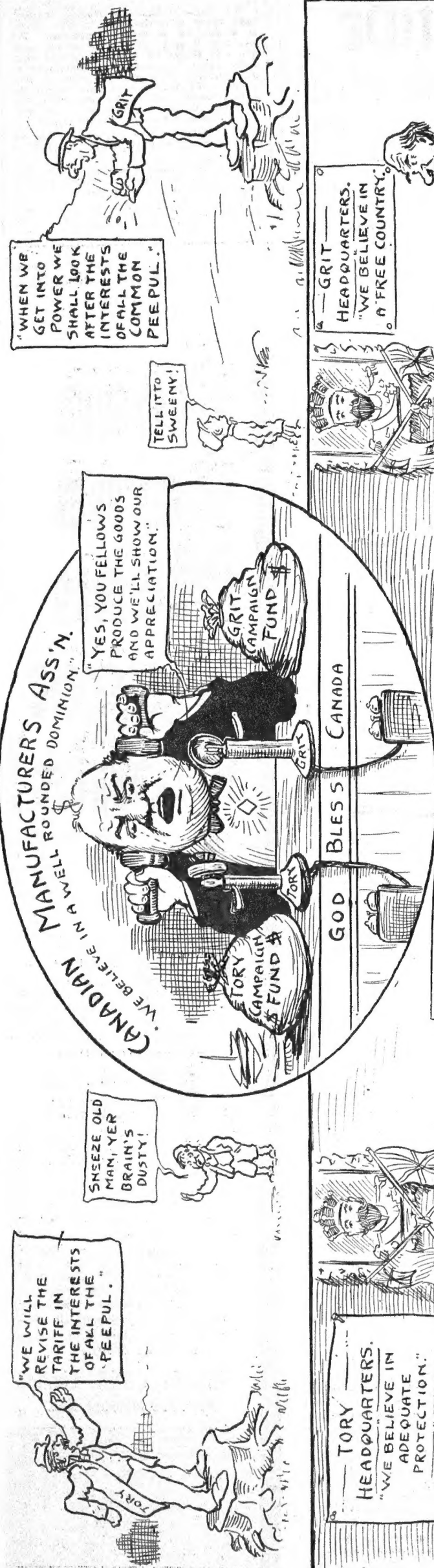
Get your BT Carrier up this fall, before the cold weather sets in and let it save you the drudgery of stable cleaning all winter long. It will pay for itself in labor-saving alone before winter's over.

Write for our free book, No. 22, and read all the facts. Learn about the famous handwheel windlass for raising and lowering the Carrier easily; about the BT I-Beam track that can be bent around curves without heating and is so easy to install.

Free Book No. 22 tells all. Sent free for your name and address on a post card. Address

BEATTY BROS. Limited
Dept. B89, Winnipeg, Man.





The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, October 22nd, 1913

HOLD YOUR WHEAT

The extraordinarily heavy shipments of grain during the present season has had the expected result and the bottom has dropped out of the market. Steadily the Winnipeg prices have fallen, in sympathy with foreign cables, as the immense quantities of wheat poured into the elevators at the lake front. Several things have contributed towards this unprecedented deluge of grain.

1. The crop has been generally fairly good.
2. The season has been about a month earlier than last year and the weather has been wonderfully favorable.
3. There has been a great shortage of money among the farmers and they have been compelled to crowd the market in order to meet their pressing liabilities.
4. Farmers know by experience that the time to get the best prices and quickest returns is to get their wheat on the market ahead of the rush, and there has been a scramble to be first.

Probably eighty to ninety per cent. of the wheat sent to commission firms this season so far has been with the order to "Sell at once," which is about double the proportion of immediate sales of last year's crop. The mortgage companies, banks, many machine companies and other creditors are already hounding the farmers for their money and compelling them to market their crop at any price they can get. At the present time wheat is worth 78 cents in Fort William, and there is no profit in wheat raising for the average farmer at that price. The price will probably go lower, despite the fact that the world needs our hard wheat. If the market is glutted the prices must fall. We do not urge any farmer to avoid payment of his just debts, but we do urge them to stop breaking the market. The loan companies have good security and also the machine companies. They will not lose a cent by being human. They are simply lessening their chances of getting full payment by forcing the grain on the market. Many a farmer will lose several hundred dollars this year by the fall in prices and will find a millstone around his neck that will require years to lift. Hold your grain as long as you can in an effort to save the market, and thus to save yourself.

AN HONEST POLITICIAN

Can an honest man engage in politics? How often have we seen our representatives lay aside, as soon as elected, the strict integrity of their former life and the fervid purity of their campaign pledges, just as they would lay aside an old coat, never to see it again. Principles and politics do not usually mix any better than oil and water. So accustomed are we to this condition of things that it has ceased to cause surprise. A host of cynics have arisen in the land who turn in disgust from all political concerns, firmly convinced that no man goes in for a public career except to line his own pockets, or for some equally selfish reason. In the face of all this dreary pessimism, President Wilson's career comes as a welcome shock. Here at least is an honest politician. The whole American nation, one can safely say, knows him to be at least honest. This does not mean that they agree with his policies—millions of voters strongly dissent from the President's progressive measures, some because his legislation touches their special privileges, many more because of their inbred reactionary spirit. But Woodrow Wilson shows up through the long tariff fight just completed as every inch a man. With him there is such a thing as right and wrong in public affairs. His course so far has been guided by the same

lodestone as made Abraham Lincoln the most loved President of a century—devotion to the welfare of the common people. "The Lord must like the common people best," Lincoln used to say, "for He made so many of them." President Wilson, like Lincoln, believes that honesty is not only the best policy, but also the best politics. But it needs more than simple honesty to pass through both Houses of Congress a contentious tariff measure cutting off the Protection hitherto enjoyed by a swarm of privileged interests and worth to them hundreds of millions of dollars a year. Here again Wilson has scored. Seasoned politicians, experts in the devious arts of manipulating the law-making machinery, have to yield the palm to this scholar in politics. It is only seven months since the high Protectionist and stand-patter Taft vacated the Presidential chair, and yet in that short time Wilson has succeeded in enacting a low tariff measure—his main pre-election pledge—has set the new income tax law into operation, patronage abuses have been corrected, arbitration treaties have been arranged with other nations, and now he is working with Congress to undertake sweeping reforms in the banking and currency system. International difficulties have arisen with Japan and Mexico, grave enough when fanned by the yellow press to drive a weak Executive into war, as McKinley was driven in 1898. But Wilson has been very unresponsive to the war-scare bogey-man. Indeed, so much common sense and uncommon honesty put him out of the class of the common politician. He is a Christian Statesman of whom Canadians as well as Americans may be proud. Oh that his striking example may infect a few of our politicians! We need a few public men of Wilson's type, perhaps even more sorely than the United States needs them.

DIRECT LEGISLATION

The first question in The Guide Referendum deals with Direct Legislation. Last year our readers voted in favor of this reform by an overwhelming majority, only 63 votes, in more than 4,000, being cast against it. Since The Guide Referendum was held Direct Legislation bills have been passed by the Legislatures of Saskatchewan and Alberta, and readers of The Guide in those provinces may without undue conceit claim that they have had no small part in securing the recognition of the principle which those bills contain. It will be noticed, however, that in this Referendum readers are asked if they are in favor of having the Initiative, Referendum and Recall placed upon the statute books of their own provinces in such form as to give the people complete control over all legislation and legislators. The reason for the latter half of this question is that neither of the Direct Legislation bills passed by the Western provinces gives the people complete control over all legislation and legislators. The Alberta bill does not give the people the right to demand a referendum on any bill, but only on such as the Legislature specially decides to make subject to the referendum. Neither may the people initiate any bill they choose, but only such as do not provide for any grant or charge upon the public revenue. There is no provision for the recall of unfaithful members, and for either the initiative or referendum it is required that petitions must be signed by 8 per cent. of the electors in each of 85 per cent. of the constituencies. The Saskatchewan Direct Legislation Act, which is at present being referred to the people to decide whether or not it shall go into force, is not much better than its Alberta brother, a great weakness being the fact that the people may neither initiate a bill which provides for any grant or charge upon the public revenues, nor de-

mand a referendum on any bill granting supply. In these respects the Direct Legislation bills passed by the Legislatures of Alberta and Saskatchewan do not give the people complete control over all legislation and legislators. We believe that the only hope of establishing better conditions in this country, the only way to abolish corruption and special privilege, is to place all legislation and all our members of Parliament under the direct control of the people who elect them, who pay their salaries, who provide the funds which they spend, and who must obey the laws which they pass. A truly democratic measure of Direct Legislation would make the people their own rulers. It would provide facilities through which a reasonable proportion of the people might bring any bill, whether calling for public expenditure or not, before the Legislature and if the Legislature refused to pass it, before the people. It would also give the people the right to demand a referendum on any bill passed by the Legislature, except such as the public health and safety require should be put into force immediately. This is the kind of Direct Legislation that the advocates of the reform asked for and expected the Legislatures to pass. Do the readers of The Guide believe in this kind of Direct Legislation?

FREE WHEAT

The new American tariff and its effect upon Canadian trade is the all absorbing topic throughout Canada today and is receiving very careful attention by the press. All those who favored the Reciprocity Agreement of two years ago are of course today in favor of accepting the offer of free wheat, which can be secured by placing wheat and wheat products upon the free list in Canada. The leading Protectionist journals are as a rule guarded in their utterances. On October 6 the Toronto News published a lengthy article, of which the following are significant extracts:

"No doubt the Western grain growers desire to have the Canadian duty removed. Probably it would be unwise to resist the demand."

"The Canadian mills, which manufacture chiefly for foreign markets may not be greatly prejudiced, while possibly freight rates may be favorably affected."

"It would be foolish to adhere to duties which may be safely reduced or abolished under the new relationship."

"It is most undesirable that any legitimate appeal from the West should be rejected or any grievance perpetuated which can be removed without endangering national interests."

"But since the West clearly demands free wheat it would probably be unwise to continue the Canadian duties which prevent free shipments to the American milling centres."

Of course the somewhat favorable attitude of the News at the present time cannot be depended upon. When the Reciprocity Agreement was announced in January, 1911, the News was heartily in favor of it, but bolted as soon as its bosses ordered a change of front. The same possibility no doubt exists in the present instance. Some other Protectionist journals are endeavoring to point out that the American wheat market is no better than the Canadian at the present time, and that free wheat would not be of any advantage to the Canadian Grain Grower. Any individual with eye-sight can see that the Minneapolis market is running at the present time about 5 cents over Winnipeg for contract grades of wheat, with a wider spread on lower grades, while the spread on oats is less. On barley Minneapolis is from 10 to 25 cents over Winnipeg, and on flax the Minneapolis price is about 22 cents over Winnipeg. Any person who can read ordinary print can find these figures in The Guide market page every week, as well as in any other important newspaper

in Western Canada. Now the opportunity is before the Canadian government to give the Western Grain Grower free access to the Minneapolis market and the advantage of that 5 cents per bushel. Winnipeg prices have been sagging steadily, and One Northern is now bringing just over 78 cents, which means that the Saskatchewan farmer is getting 68 cents per bushel and the Alberta farmer about 65-66 cents. There are not many farmers in Western Canada who can grow wheat profitably at such prices. The best market must be secured and the cost of production must be lowered. British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces are not interested in the American market for wheat. It is purely a question which concerns the farmers of the Prairie Provinces and we do not know of a single Grain Grower who is opposed to getting 5 cents per bushel more for his wheat. No legitimate excuse can be given for refusing to assist the Western farmers in this respect, as the general tariff will not be affected and the annexation bogey is not now so fearsome. The first bill put through the House of Commons, when Parliament meets this winter, should be one to open the American market to Canadian wheat, and if the West had fair and just representation in the House of Commons it would be done.

THE OCEAN COMBINE

A valuable contribution to the discussion on the ocean freight rate question is the series of letters written to the London Times by a correspondent who signs himself "A Canadian." In his last letter "A Canadian" lays bare some startling facts with regard to the shipping conference and shows that the traffic between this country and Europe is absolutely in the hands of a gigantic combine. The facts as stated by "A Canadian" are as follows:

1. There is a steamship "combine" operating in passenger and freight traffic between Europe and North America.
2. The "combine" or conference agreements were signed by the contracting steamship companies, not in New York or London, where the parties would have left themselves open to legal proceedings, but on the Continent, where the law could not touch them.
3. The parties prepared a schedule of rates and also agreed to avoid competition.
4. The territorial sphere of action of the companies was fixed and the steerage rate was raised from 80 marks from the Continent to North America to 140 and again to 170 marks. And this was done just after German lines had signed contracts with their principal agents agreeing for five years to a rate of 80 marks.
5. The contracting companies agreed to assist in eliminating non-conference lines from British ports that were quoting a lower rate to emigrants than the combine rate.
6. Following their success in carrying out this program, the steerage rate from British ports to North America was increased to \$32.50.
7. Continental emigrants to the United States have paid to the "combine" since 1900, 160,000,000 marks (\$40,000,000) in excess of the rate prevailing before the conference was established.
8. British and Continental emigrants to Canada have paid during the same period \$17,500,000 over and above the rate that was available in pre-conference times.
9. The "combine" has increased the freight rates between the United Kingdom and the United States and Canada from 100 to 150 per cent. as the result of conference agreements.
10. The increases in the rates on grain and flour during the last two years (taking last year's imports as a basis of calculation), yields the "combine" and costs Canadian exporters \$4,750,000 annually.

"A Canadian" bases his estimates of the total sums of money extorted by the Atlantic shipping combine on immigration and on grain and flour on the government figures of immigration and of grain and flour exports from this country to Great Britain. He sums up by saying:

Canadian trade with the Mother Country is now being forced to pay interest on the \$120,000,000 of watered stock that was issued to carry through the "Morgan deal" of 1902, and to reimburse the "combine" for the exorbitant figures paid in eliminating competition and to furnish the annual bonus to be paid to Continental lines to keep off the Canadian routes.

The Canadian government undertook a tremendous task when it announced its in-

tention of subduing the combine and controlling ocean freight rates. Public owned steamships may be necessary to create competition. When reason prevails and insane naval rivalry ceases, the nations of the world may build useful cargo and passenger ships instead of the much more costly vessels of destruction.

COST OF PROTECTION

With millions of bushels of wheat pouring through Winnipeg on their way to world's markets, flour made from this wheat costs 82 cents a barrel more in Winnipeg, and 92 cents more in Montreal, than it does in London, England. That is to say, Canadian millers, after paying freight to Fort William or Montreal and shipping rates from the Canadian port to London—after all these transportation charges and dealers' profits are added, Canadian flour is sold 82 cents cheaper to the Londoner than to the farmer whose wheat is used by the mill and who drives up to the very door of the mill with a load of wheat and takes back a barrel or two of flour. The following, for example, were the prices for flour in Winnipeg, Montreal and London, England, on September 12, as given by the Montreal Telegraph, the unit of quotation being the Canadian barrel of 196 pounds:

Grade	Winnipeg	Montreal	London
Top	\$5.00	\$5.10	\$4.18
Patents	4.80	4.90	4.06
Bakers	4.00	4.10	3.60

Nor is there anything exceptional about these figures. Canadian flour is cheaper in London than anywhere in Canada all the year round. The spread between London and Winnipeg prices has widened since the above comparison was made. Only last week an official of one of the large milling companies informed The Guide that some Manitoba farmers drive in with their wheat to the Winnipeg mill as far as 40 miles. "We are charging them \$5.70 a barrel," he said, "unless they get at least five 280 pound bags, in which case they get a reduced price of \$5.40 a barrel."

The weekly Northwestern Miller, the leading flour authority on the American continent, in its issue of October 8, gives the London price of Canadian spring patent flour on that date as 23 shillings and 6 pence to 24 shillings and 6 pence for a 280 lb. sack. This figures out to \$5.64 to \$5.88 for 280 pounds. For a 196 pound barrel, the prices would range from \$3.95 to \$4.12. The same issue of the Northwestern Miller quotes the Winnipeg price for best patent as \$5.40 per barrel of 196 pounds. The previous issue quoted \$5.60 per barrel. Can anyone tell us why Manitoba flour should cost \$1.28 to \$1.45 per barrel more at the door of the mill than it costs in London, after being transported 5,000 miles?

But that is not the worst. Not every farmer can drive up to the mill with his wheat and take back flour. For the great consuming public, the only way to supply their household needs is through the ordinary retail channel. The largest retail grocery store in Winnipeg, for instance, charges \$3.00 and \$3.10 for a 98 pound bag of the best household flour. A barrel would, therefore, cost at least \$6.00. Canadian grain growers and consumers generally are hit just as hard in the case of bread as in the case of flour. Two directors of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, while visiting in Winnipeg last week, expressed surprise that a pound and a quarter loaf of white bread should cost 5 cents or more in the heart of the wheat growing prairies, whereas the finest bread retailed in Glasgow, claimed to be the superior of Canadian bread, costs only 6 pence for a 4 pound loaf, or 3 cents a pound. The editor of Wallace's Farmer, who visited Great Britain last summer states that much better bread than American bakers furnish costs only 3 cents a pound loaf on the other side of the Atlantic. What is the explanation of these wide spreads?

Either the Canadian and American milling companies are philanthropists and are supplying the English consumers with flour at little or no profit to themselves, or else the Canadian people are being held up to pay them exorbitant profits. There is no doubt which of these explanations is the true one.

W. F. Cockshutt, M.P., is no more enthusiastic over the "wider market" for agricultural implements than Sir Lyman M. Jones, President of the Massey-Harris Company. What's the use of having Hon. George E. Foster scour the whole world in search of wider markets for Canadian manufacturers if they get cold feet when a market of ninety million people is opened? Protection, as a means of making our industries robust, is a failure.

Sixty thousand residents of Toronto signed a petition to save the life of Charles Gibson, a young man convicted of murder. Preachers preached, newspapers got excited, politicians circulated petitions and influential men took the trouble to go to Ottawa—all to save one man's life when his guilt was in doubt. Would Toronto make as much effort to avert a war which would be sure to destroy thousands of lives, of whose innocence there could be no question?

Sir Henry Pellatt, whose new million-dollar palace is one of the sights of Toronto, with its marble stables, its \$60,000 organ and other costly appointments, has appealed against an assessment of \$250,000. There's the true plutocratic spirit for you. The millionaire colonel would push up the tax rate for all Toronto, which already presses heavily on thousands of householders, rather than pay his proper share of the city's expenses.

One hundred and ten members of the Mexican Parliament were seized by soldiers and cast into jail because they showed a little too much independence to please President Huerta. The troops surrounded the chamber of deputies while in session, loaded the members into automobiles and street cars, and locked them up behind prison bars. Here we see new proofs of the civilizing and ennobling effects of war.

The Winnipeg Telegram on October 17 strongly condemned the Greater Winnipeg Water District Board for holding its meetings in secret and advocated the public transaction of public business. We entirely agree with the Telegram. Meetings of the Dominion and Provincial Cabinets would be especially interesting if they could be attended by the general public and representatives of the press.

The Western freight rates case is to come up for final hearing at Ottawa on Monday, November 24. It sounds too good to be true, but Chairman Drayton has given his word that this will be absolutely the last, final, ultimate, concluding sitting. The lawyers ought to be satisfied. The case has provided at least a dozen of them with nice fat fees for nearly two years now.

If every farmer who wants the duty taken off wheat and flour, so as to open the United States market to Canadian grain, will write and tell his representative at Ottawa and Premier Borden, the bars will be lifted as soon as Parliament meets.

The farmers of the West look to Hon. Arthur Meighen to have agricultural implements placed on the free list this winter. We hope he will not disappoint them.

The farmer who sells young cattle or breeding stock at the present time is killing the goose that lays the golden egg.

Every Man His Own Merchant

By FORREST CRISSEY

In Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post

Theorizing about the economics of every man being his own merchant is fine mental exercise—but how does it work out in actual practice?

The prevailing opinion is that co-operative storekeeping has not a single, solid, established success with which to support the philanthropic idea on which it is based, and that it is often used as a cloak under which the schemer is able to mulct the consumer.

There is a still more common conviction that it is a field in which well-meaning theorists with a surplus of humanitarian emotions are constantly working off their sympathetic steam and forming organizations foredoomed to failure, building trade structures that are predestined to fall into the hands of the wrecking crews of competition—men who will convert this co-operative salvage into the foundations of personal enterprises that will prosper because the impelling motive behind them is wholly personal and selfish. There is no doubt that a comprehensive history of co-operative failures in America would make a bulky and depressing volume; neither can it be denied that shrewd merchants have constantly made clever and profitable salvage use of these co-operative wrecks, and that selfish schemers are often able to use the zeal and faith of the apostles of co-operation as convenient tools with which to pull their own chestnuts out of the fire. Instances of this character are all too numerous. But when you put the question squarely: "Is there a single instance to prove that the co-operative store can succeed year after year under down-to-date American conditions of competition?" the answer is, "Yes!" Calumet, Michigan, the greatest copper town in world, comes forward with this affirmative answer. It speaks from an experience of twenty-three consecutive years of co-operative storekeeping. Probably there is less theory and more actual experience connected with co-operative merchandizing to be found in Calumet than in any other American city. And it is an experience that snuggles tight to the cost-of-living problem and furnishes co-operative advocates with ammunition of high explosive power.

Some of the most discouraging handicaps that could possibly be saddled upon a co-operative enterprise have been carried by the Calumet undertaking from its inception; but in spite of this burden its dividends for the year 1912 were \$103,947; its sales were \$845,930; its reserve in bank was \$18,724; and it has paid out since its organization a total of \$1,144,006 in dividends to its owners, who constitute the main body of its patrons. Its paid-in capital stock is \$68,180 and it has \$105,000 insurance in force. Its actual assets today are three and one-half times its paid-in capital, and it has eighteen hundred and fourteen shareholders. Measured by any standard of retail storekeeping, this is an example of success that is alluring and worth looking into.

When it is remembered, however, that this store is a clean-cut example of co-operative merchandizing without any private strings tied to it—as pure a type of commercial co-operation as may be found in any country on the globe—the consumer and the competitive merchant are both compelled to take off their hats before such a record. And if they are at least partially alive to the tendencies of the day they will wish to take this co-operative success apart and see what makes it go. Certainly its history and its methods command a serious respect that the public has seldom been called upon to accord anything bearing the co-operative trademark.

Many Races in Calumet

As a melting pot of nations Calumet tops the list. A long time ago the keen Yankee minds controlling the great Calumet-Hecla Mining Company decid-

burdens resting upon the shoulders of the men who worked in the mines.

In those fifteen years before he came to America, Bennett saw a co-operative store placed upon a solid footing. Despite his zeal Bennett was a hard-headed man, and his long service as a director of the co-operative store drilled into him a practical knowledge of working details, of the difficulties that beset the path of the co-operative principle, and of the kind of fighting required to triumph over them. When he set sail for America the heaviest burden on the heart of Robert Bennett was the thought that he was leaving behind him the miners' store into which he had poured the best energies, the warmest sympathies, and the highest, keenest thinking of his life.

On the passage over, the thought came to him that perhaps he might serve the cause in America as a missionary of co-operation. The inducements he

with whom Bennett ventured to discuss the possibility of a co-operative store in Calumet.

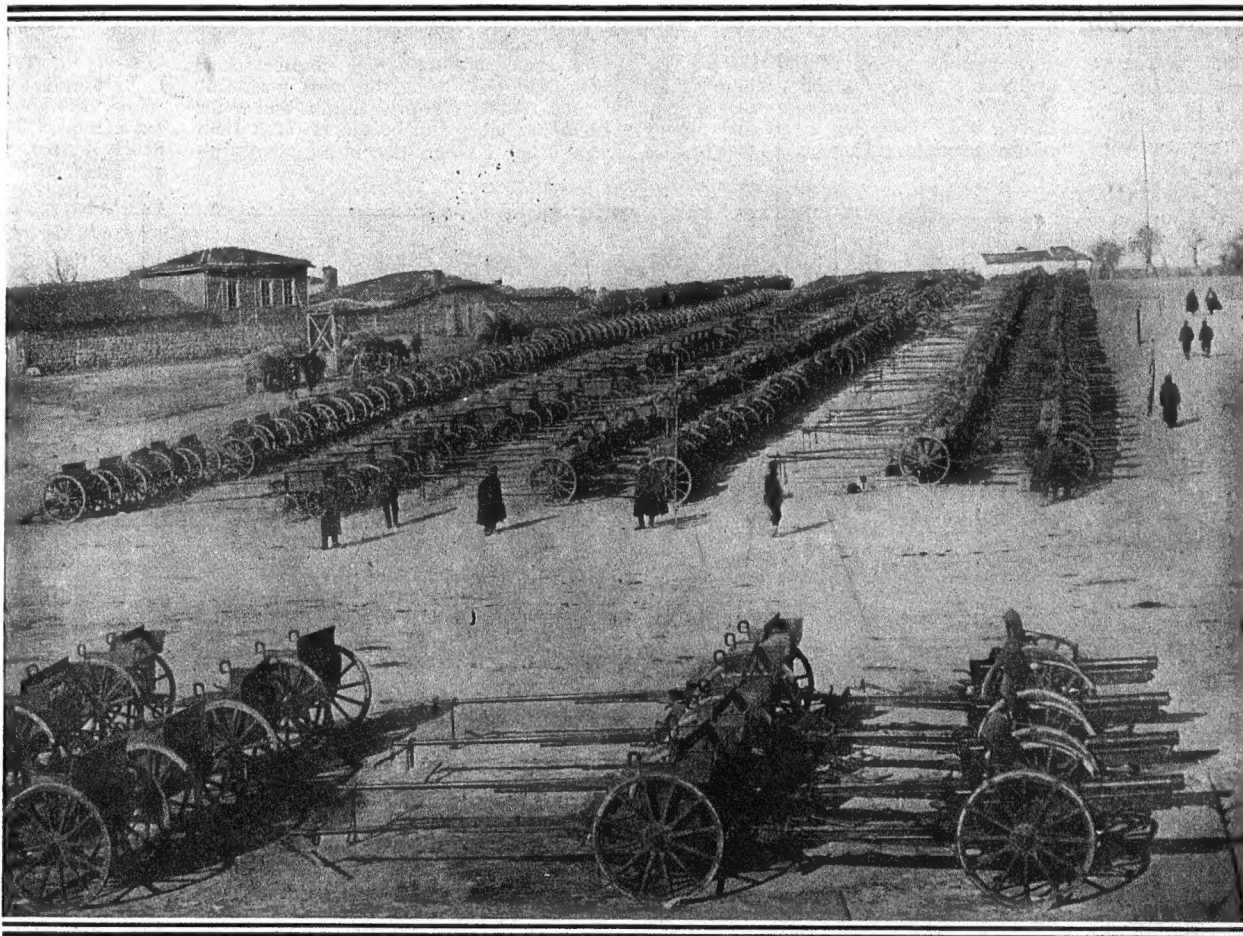
The scheme appealed to Cruse for reasons the man from Northumberland could not fully appreciate because of his unfamiliarity with local conditions. All matters intimately affecting the welfare of the mineworkers were almost invariably talked over with Captain John Daniell, then the general manager of a large syndicate of mines—a man of broad sympathies and keen business penetration. He had the confidence both of the owners of the property and of the men on the payroll. When the plan of the English miner was placed before him Captain Daniell remarked to his friend Cruse:

"Jim, that's a good scheme. We've got to put a brake on the fingers of the storekeepers in this town; they want to get their hands on about every cent the miners earn, and lately they've been learning better how to do it. Have you noticed that the last three times we raised the wages of the men there has been a prompt raise in the price of store goods of every sort, and especially of all food supplies? That isn't good for the men; it isn't good for the mining properties, and it is not good for the town. If we can put this thing on its feet in good shape it is bound to act as a balance wheel in local trade." "The owners of these mines are not advertising themselves as philanthropists, but, at the same time, they are about as decent and broadminded a set of men as ever got hold of an enterprise of this character; and it goes against their grain to raise the wages of the men merely for the sake of seeing them absorbed by the local storekeepers. If the men and their families got more to eat and more to wear out of an advance in wages, then I wouldn't care so much; but, as it is going now, they don't even have a chance to eat more."

Captain Daniell promptly put his shoulder to the movement and twenty thousand dollars was subscribed and paid in to start the enterprise going. Before the end of the first year this was increased to more than forty thousand dollars. No limit was placed at the start on the number of shares any one man was permitted to hold. This was not because of any failure to recognize the soundness of such a restriction, but because in this way only could enough capital be raised quickly to put the enterprise on its feet, and especially to give it a standing with the wholesale and jobbing houses that would cause them to compete for its account instead of dodging it. With some four or five of the strongest executives of the mining companies as directors and heavy shareholders in the co-operative venture, it was a foregone conclusion that it would receive a consideration at the hands of the jobbing trade that had not up to date generally been given to co-operative associations.

Again, these mine executives figured

Continued on Page 22



TURKISH GUNS CAPTURED BY BULGARIANS.

The Labor and Material in these Instruments of Murder, would have made Plows, Seeders and Binders, for Thousands of Farms.

ed that about the best insurance against strikes which could be found was to employ a force speaking more sundry and diverse tongues and dialects than broke loose upon the air of old Babel when the original language trust was dissolved by divine decree.

A more barren field for the planting of a co-operative enterprise than this could hardly be imagined; but about twenty-five years ago a man of faith drifted in from Northumberland, England. With Robert W. Bennett co-operation was almost a religion. For more than fifteen years, back in the English coal mines, Bennett had been a leader in establishing a co-operative store for the benefit of his fellow workers. The devotion that his minemates had bestowed upon their pet dogs was directed by Robert Bennett into fighting for the principle of co-operation. And no Northumberland miner ever lavished upon his fighting terrier more devoted attention than Bennett bestowed upon the little co-operative enterprise that he felt was bound to lift some of the heavy

had received to come over were, however, so alluring that he had a vague suspicion that perhaps mining conditions in America were so prosperous that the workers would be beyond the need of the saving the co-operative store might effect for them; but this notion was speedily dispelled when, on his arrival in Calumet, he bought a lot of family supplies with which to begin housekeeping. He was business man enough to know that it is not what a laboring man earns but what he may save—if he will—above the cost of frugal living that makes his lot desirable. In the cost of his first household supplies Robert Bennett saw a challenge to his missionary spirit and realized that he had his apostolic work cut out for him.

Within a few weeks every boss, foreman and mine captain with whom he came in contact saw that Robert Bennett was no ordinary mineworker and that he was bound to exert an influence among his fellows. James Cruse, one of the mine captains, was the first man

Farming for Profit

A Department Devoted to the
Practical Problems of Farmer and Stockman

SUPPORTS HEREFORDS

From well nigh as far north as the Peace river in Canada southward to the Gulf of Mexico, beefmakers are confronted by the necessity of producing their own feeder cattle, writes John Mason in the Chicago Live Stock World. It is only a few years ago that the ranges of Alberta were sending their trainloads of four-year-old steers to Liverpool. Winnipeg stockyards were often so badly overflowed that the buyers quit making offers and the cattle in consequence had to lay around until room could be made for them. All summer and early fall beef was so cheap in the British Northwest that no one made any money out of cattle. Farmers keeping a few cows and rearing the calves found that the beggarly pittance offered them sufficed not to pay the railway transportation charges, selling commissions, incidental expenses and leave anything for the cost of production. This soon put a stop to the breeding of cattle on the grain farms. Most of the early efforts to keep a few sheep met with equally discouraging results, and it is only of very recent times that prices have gone high enough to warrant any farmer in Northwest Canada trying to grow a few meat-making animals.

On the Alberta ranges it was found that the Herefords gave the best results and as a result most of the she stock available for breeders West of Winnipeg sport the livery of the Whiteface. Most of these range-bred cows came from a Shorthorn foundation, on which had been imposed many Hereford tops and under the most severe trials they have been proved to do far better than cows of other blood. Side by side with others grown up from youngsters shipped to the Northwest from Ontario or even still further East, these native whitefaced cows have lived and produced and returned a profit, whenever the price, or rather the supply, would permit. With the steady encroachment of the nester upon the range, the amplification of home consumptive demand and the decline in the range cattle business caused by other agencies, values of latest years have reached a level where there is a small margin of profit for the farmer who rears a few calves annually and feeds them out. Of course, the great question in the wheat-growing country, wherever settlement is at all thick, is one of suitable pasture. Of course, in some favored localities alfalfa does well, and then the pasture question solves itself, but in most wheat regions neither legumes nor tame grasses thrive at all well.

This condition makes the keeping of cattle considerable of a conundrum. Nevertheless, if the fertility of the wheat land is to be conserved, stock of some sort must be maintained on each farm. At the price to which land has risen in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, anywhere at all close to transportation, it is impossible nowadays to summer fallow any large acreage. All of the soil must produce its crop year by year. No one can afford to pay taxes and interest on the investment necessary to have two acres to raise the crop of one—one acre to work and the other to lie fallow. Instead barnyard manure must be applied and applied continually in small amounts, so that it is not so much a matter of keeping a big herd on a small farm as of keeping a few head on every farm.

According to the latest developments pasture enough can be supplied without utilizing too great a breadth of ground to carry cattle through the earlier portion of the grazing season. After the flush of the grass is eaten down recourse must be had to stubbles for a short time and, in cold weather, a lot of very rough feed has to be consumed. Of course, there always is an ocean of damaged wheat in the British Northwest, unsuitable for milling purposes, but very useful indeed for stock feeding.

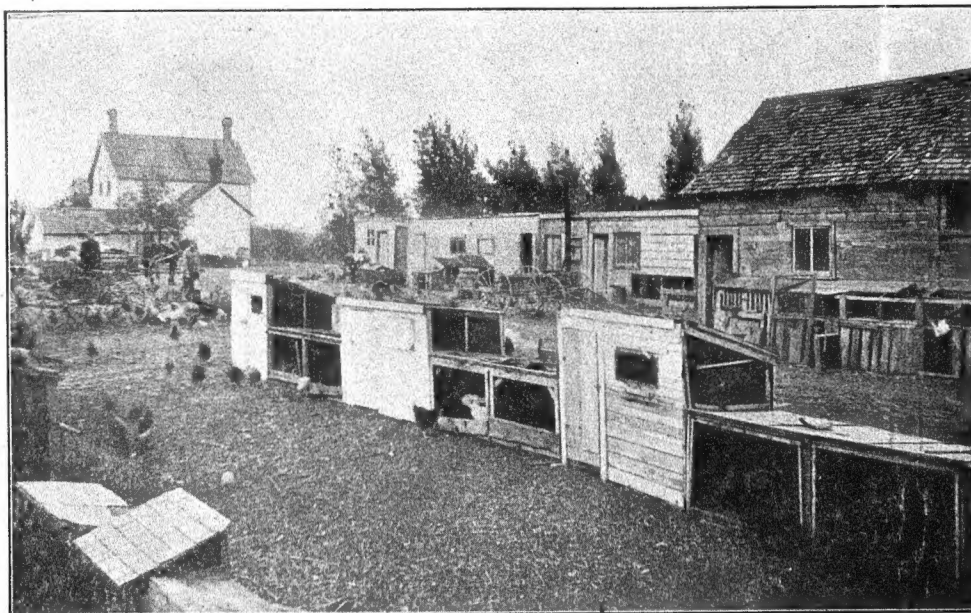
All through the corn belt the pasture problem is pressing for solution. Farmers are making up their minds to the fact that they cannot keep on much longer robbing their lands annually and making them no return. Some of them have already sensed the truth of the contention that they can put one-half of their cropping ground into alfalfa, and by proper rotation and application of barnyard manure raise just as much grain on the other half of their cropping land as they have of late years hitherto been getting from it all. To make this sort of a change, however, takes a little time, and even after it is made it will be found that on even the best ordered cornbelt farms there will be a vast amount of roughage that must be consumed in order that a profit may be made on the whole year's business. In other words, the roughness must be milled by the stock into fertilizer to conserve the fertility of the land. It does not make much difference what section of the country is selected as an example, the nub of the whole affair is the necessity of changing the roughage grown on the farm into valuable fertilizer.

In regions where alfalfa thrives the problem is easily solved. There is no crop that can be grown anywhere it does thrive, that produces a greater money return per acre. There is no forage that

nure when no larger yield of cash is in sight. He cannot afford the risk. Instead he must provide himself with the digestive capacity and fleshing ability to consume the necessary amount of low-value roughage and then after a brief season of forced feeding on concentrates, go to market at a profit.

For these purposes and uses there is no steer so good as the high-grade Hereford. His enormous capacity for turning even rather indifferent grass and dry roughage into growth, and his ability to lay on fat when fed grain are superior to those of any other breed. It was the aim of the founders of the breed to provide themselves with cattle that would return them a profit on the lower-priced forage. To this end the capacity of these cattle with the white faces has been increased until it equals, if it does not exceed, the capacity of some dairy breeds. And not alone this. Not only will the Hereford steer make growth and, therefore, profit on rough feeding, both green and dry, but he will respond instantaneously to any improvement in his fare.

In favor of the Hereford it may be said, then, that under all circumstances, good and bad, he is the most profitable feeder. When fare is rough and poor he makes more and better use of it than any other. When placed in conditions



Poultry farm and residence of S. J. Pink, Neepawa, Man.

produces as much growth in young farm animals—cattle, sheep or horses—but even when there is plenty of it available, there is also a still greater plenty of very rough feed that remains to be converted into manure and returned to the ground. Fortunately alfalfa will thrive in many different latitudes and under many varying conditions as to rainfall and sunshine. But no matter where the choice of location may be, the fact remains also that invariably there is a lot of rough feed that must be made over into manure to the end that the most profitable results may accrue.

In the tobacco districts of the East and Southeast they house cattle in winter solely for the purpose of metamorphosing straw, cornstalks and similar coarse stuff into fertilizer. They count the profit good if they get back from the cattle in the spring the first cost and expenses and have the manure left to boot. Naturally the very coarsest and lowest grade animals serve the purpose of these tobacco farmers, but it is different with the owners of acres in the cornbelt.

Products of cornbelt lands, with the exception of alfalfa, are not heavy yielders of money to the acre. To be sure 60-bushel crops of 70 or 80-cent corn give back a gross return of \$40 to \$50 the acre, but no one can afford to keep his cattle merely to provide ma-

of plenty he goes forward by leaps and bounds, making progress far in advance of some of his competitors. He is far and away the best when conditions are adverse, though no improved breed can be expected to do well when too poorly kept. Under the most fervid forcing systems he still leads. Neither condition, however, is to be desired under ordinary circumstances. To consume at a profit the low-value roughage of the farm, and then flesh up quickly into high priced beef on the more costly grain products is the ideal role for a steer to play. That is the part the Hereford takes in the present day stock feeding drama. He is, therefore, the best for the twentieth century farmer to grow and feed.

Not alone, moreover, is his merit as a converter of grass and roughage into valuable growth, and grain into meat superior to all others, but he is more easily bred to type and size than any other sort. High grade Hereford cows are, by the records, the most profitable producers the farmer can keep. Their immunity from tuberculosis is alone a factor of untold value. There is no breed like the Hereford when all are measured by the requirements of present day agriculture.—American Hereford Journal.

DOWNIE'S BIG HEREFORD SALE

Messrs. Simon Downie and Sons, of Carstairs, Alta., announce in this issue their first annual sale of pure bred Herefords, made up of 7 young bulls, 25 breeding cows, 7 yearling heifers and 18 calves, of both sexes.

There will also be sold some 18 head of Clydesdales and a bunch of Shropshire sheep.

The sale will take place on the farm, adjoining Carstairs, on Friday, 28th November, and special rates will be available on all railways.

Carstairs is 41 miles north of Calgary, on the Calgary-Edmonton branch of the C.P.R., and as the sale is announced to take place immediately after the Calgary Fat Stock Show, there should be a record crowd of stockmen present.

Good terms will be given. Catalogs will be ready shortly. Further particulars of the stock will appear in our next issue, and the auctioneers will be Col. Fred Rippert, Decatur, Ind., and Capt. J. G. Riddle, Carstairs.

CASWELL'S GREAT DISPERSION SALE

The Shorthorns

As announced in our advertising columns, this great dispersion sale of Shorthorns and Clydesdales, from the Royal Stock Farms, Saskatoon, owned by Mr. R. W. Caswell, is to take place at the Exhibition Grounds, Regina, on the 19th and 20th of November. This great shorthorn herd, which was established some twenty years ago, has had a famous record throughout the large show rings of Eastern and Western Canada, as well as the great shows of the United States. Year by year fresh blood has been introduced into the herd, and year by year a marked improvement has been noticeable, till at the present time we have a herd of 70 head of Claras, Lavenders, Jilts, Duchesses, Missies, and Clippers, headed by such great sires as "Gainsford Marquis," the premier shorthorn bull of America, and the sire of a large number of the young stock to be sold: "Marshall's Heir," 83028, 3 years old, by "Whitehall Marshall," by "Whitehall Sultan;" "Lavender Marshall," 2 years old, by "Whitehall Marshall," a straight Lavender on his dam's side; together with some eight yearlings and six young bull calves, the latter mostly the offspring of "Gainsford Marquis" and "Marshall Heir." Among the other young males may be mentioned the following outstanding animals: "Red Rose Duke," by "Marshall's Heir," also "Saskatoon Sultan" and "Sultan Marshall," by the same sire, "Lavender Marshall," already referred to; "Gainsford of Saskatoon" and "Duke of Saskatoon," by "Gainsford Marquis," and a choice bull calf, "Royal Sultan," by "Marshall's Heir," that was conspicuous as a prize winner at the fairs last year.

Among the younger generation of females are such well known prize winners as "Dale's Gift," by the great "Avondale," the hero of a hundred show ring battles, on the other side, a cow bred by Carpenter and Ross and purchased from Jas. Watt, of Salem, Ont.; "Imported Fancy 11th," 8755, "Merry Maiden," 94020, by "His Majesty," a bull from Sir Wm. Van Horne's herd; "Pleasant Valley Crocus," 96318, by "Lancaster Floral," from the herd of Geo. Amos and Sons, Moffat, Ont.; "Imported Gainsford Raglan," by "Gainsford Pride II," from the herd of Harrison, Darlington, Eng., the same herd as produced "Gainsford Marquis" and "Burnbrae Wimple," a great yearling by "Uppermill Omega," from Bob Miller's well known herd.

Other breeding cows are: "Gem of Ballechin 4th," by "Gill Victor" and out of "Gem Ballechin 2nd;" "Golden Bud," by "Deeside Chief," out of "Fanny's Gem;" "Golden Dream," by

Continued on Page 12j

The Mail Bag

FOR DIRECT LEGISLATION

Editor, Guide:—The Initiative, Referendum and Recall must ultimately be adopted by all governments, because the principles they embody are fundamentally right. Representative government has proven a failure, for it has become a cat's paw in the hands of the larger monied interests. It has seemed easy for wealthy combinations to line up legislative bodies, through party organizations in their behalf (because of their contributions), both in the making of laws that give them special privileges and to prevent laws from being made in the interest of the producer and consumer. While it has been possible to control a small body of men elected by the people to make laws for the common good, it will not be found as easy to control the electorate, for in putting into practice the Referendum the electors vote upon the law as it will finally appear upon the statute books, which cuts out all opportunity to make amendments, which often annul the purpose of the original measure. It will put every elected official upon his good behavior, and they will refuse to be a party to the passage of a measure that will be likely to be defeated by the people on a Referendum. Men in official positions usually desire to be endorsed by a re-election, hence under the Recall they will do the best there is in them, so as to meet the approbation of those who are responsible for the position they hold. The big interests will cease to invest their funds when they see that they are not getting results in that kind of boodling. Armed with this triple chord the people can rule, can take over telephones, telegraphs and even railroads when the time is ripe, just as they did in the Swiss Republic. It was well known in the States that President Taft was in line with the big interests when he opposed the admission of Arizona into the union, because her people had put into her constitution this triple chord. This should be sufficient reason for farmers and laboring men to support with their votes these measures.

J. R. LOWE.

Chaplin, Sask.

FARMERS' HIGHWAYS OR AUTO ROADS?

Editor, Guide:—I beg to call your attention to enclosed remarks of the United States Secretary of Agriculture on "Farmers' Highways before Auto Roads." I have felt for some time that too much attention is being paid, and public money voted, in Canada to making auto roads across the country, and not enough done to improve the farmers' roads, who are left to build their roads out of their own local taxes. These trunk auto roads are for the idle rich only and help the farmer very little. Vast sums, too, are spent on building most expensive highways in the mountains, in the proximity of the C.P.R. hotels, chiefly for foreign tourists. The ordinary Canadian cannot use them, as he cannot afford the prices charged at the railway hotels, and if he ventures to pitch his tent within sight of that supreme beauty spot, Lake Louise, he will be ordered off by the C.P.R., who have corralled all the land fit to camp on. There is a sad lack of inexpensive pack trains in our mountains, which the mountain climber or other camper of moderate means could use for enjoying his heritage. But in the prairie country let every necessary road for the farmer to get easily to his station or town be put in good order before public money is spent on less necessary roads. But Secretary Hoiston expresses my idea fully in his speech.

Yours truly,

F. W. GODSAL.

The item enclosed is as follows:
Detroit, Mich., Sept. 29.—Secretary Hoiston, of the United States department of agriculture, in an address before the American Road Congress today, expressed his approval of the efforts of the organization, and explained the interest of the federal government with reference to road building. He urged good roads for the farmer in preference to great transcontinental highways for automobilists and at the same time he said he did not under-estimate the

valuable service rendered by automobilists in the propaganda for road building.

"The suggestion of great national transcontinental roads appeals to my imagination, as does the suggestion of interstate roads connecting capitals or cities of commercial importance to my logical faculty and to the sense of pleasure that I experienced in riding about the country in my friends' automobiles. But that the essential thing to be done is the providing of good roads, which shall get products from the community farms to the nearest station and make rural life more profitable, comfortable, pleasurable, I entertain no sort of doubt; and it is obvious that the representatives of the people in congress are like-minded. For in making their recent appropriation of \$500,000 for good roads, they stipulated that it should be used in improving the condition of post roads, with a view to the economy and efficiency of postal delivery and for the transportation of farm products to the market."

WHY COST OF LIVING IS HIGH

Editor, Guide:—Owing to invention and general progress, the natural tendency of prices, measured in labor, is toward lower levels. As commodities are produced with greater ease and facility, they tend to become cheaper, so that one pays less labor for the things one earns and buys. Prices could remain stationary only in a stationary world;

labor will hardly buy a dinner, we stand bewildered, while the special pleaders for the parasite kindly and learnedly explain that the real causes of the trouble are lack of enterprise, the law of diminishing returns, extravagance of the working classes, the discovery of too much gold, etc. Several professors of political economy (!) have given generous aid in teaching the unreasonable rabble how simple and self-evident it is that too much gold necessitates bare backs and empty stomachs. Perhaps a little more gold would cause the human race to wind up its affairs and die of starvation! Of course the professors hesitate a little before pointing out the errors of God, who made the gold. Seriously, gold is subject to the law of supply and demand, and being our monetary standard, any material increase in its supply, making it cheaper, causes a proportional increase in nominal wages and nominal prices; but if all the mountains of the world were metamorphosed into gold, the miracle could not diminish the purchasing power of a day's work. As gold becomes cheaper, a day's work will buy more of it, but not less of other things on that account. The depreciation of gold in recent years is of no consequence whatever, but the fact that the purchasing power of labor is decreasing daily is a sign of public distress and industrial disaster.

Monopoly in its multitudinous forms is the root of all economic evil. There

or less heavy fine, as the case may be, to keep our fields free from weeds, but how is it possible to do so under these circumstances? Where, Mr. Editor, is the justice or equity of such a system?

We farmers laid our complaint before the Commission about four years ago, and again last year, and some relief was granted. We were allowed to grow crops on our own land that erstwhile had been appropriated without fear of having it plowed under and we were supposed (I say supposed advisedly) not to have our fences destroyed as formerly by the railway company, but of damages for the pollution of our land with foul weeds nothing is said or done.

What would happen to a farmer if he, by neglect or carelessness, caused a railway company hundreds of dollars damage yearly? It may be of interest to speculate on—yet the two cases are analogous.

N. H. NATHORST.

Summerview, Alta., Oct. 5.

ALL VALUABLE LAND TAXABLE

Editor, Guide:—In your Referendum, published October 1, question 4, I think, should be qualified. If it means that the C. P. R., irrigation and other corporation lands are to come under this law, then I would vote "Yes." But if, by some means, they would remain exempt, then I would by all means vote "No." I think you should bring this matter up in connection with the Referendum.

H. C. HAECHER.

Edgerton, Alta.

Note.—Under the taxation of land values, all lands, whether owned by individuals or corporations, would be taxed according to their unimproved value. Another correspondent has asked if government lands would be taxed. This is a detail which need not be settled in advance, but it would certainly seem fair that land owned by the Dominion or Provincial governments, such as the site of a post-office or telephone exchange, should pay taxes to the municipality. It might be argued that the homestead lands still owned by the Dominion government are of no value (otherwise they would have been taken up) and consequently would not be taxable.—Editor.

REGARDING MR. GREEN

Editor, Guide:—I notice there has been some adverse criticism concerning F. W. Green, Secretary, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association, in The Guide. I do not think it is in the best interest of the Association to publicly criticize its officers, and while Mr. Green holds the confidence of the directors and the majority of the delegates present at the annual convention, individual members can accomplish no good purpose by public and adverse criticism. As evidence that Mr. Green holds the confidence of the majority of the delegates and that the directors were justified in re-appointing F. W. Green; when Mr. Green was nominated for position of director at large, Mr. Green told the delegates present that if it were their desire that he (Mr. Green) should be retained as Secretary-Treasurer of the Central Association, it would be necessary for the convention to elect him as director. If defeated he would understand that his services were not acceptable to the local associations throughout the province. Mr. Green was elected director at large, therefore the directors received a mandate from the delegates to re-appoint Mr. Green as Secretary-Treasurer, and individual members should submit to the ruling of their representatives.

JOHN L. ROOKE.

Director Dis. No. 10, Togo, Sask.

Note.—We had announced that correspondence on this subject would cease, but Mr. Maharg, President of the Association, has forwarded the above letter and requested its publication. We trust that Mr. Rooke's letter will clear the air and that the incident may be closed.—Editor.

PROFITS OF FARMING

Editor, Guide:—Some time ago The Guide had several items by correspondents on the cost of farming, but perhaps some

Continued on Page 15

Sixty Years of Protection in Canada

(By Edward Porritt)

This book completely fills the need of the man who is interested in the tariff question and wants to understand it. It gives in a most entertaining style the history of the Canadian tariff from 1847 to 1913. "Where Industry Leans on the Politician" is the sub-title of the book and indicates the tone of the contents. In no country in the world have the protected interests such a grip upon the people and Mr. Porritt in "Sixty Years of Protection in Canada" shows just how strong is the grip and how the common people are paying toll to the protected group. The rise and growth of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association is given, as well as the story of the "Red Parlor" days when the manufacturers and politicians gathered together in a Toronto hotel, prior to general elections, and bargained for the betrayal of the people. Mr. Porritt travelled with the Canadian Tariff Commission in 1905-6 and heard the pleas of the manufacturers. He states that all but two industries at that time admitted prosperity, yet most of them got further tariff favors. The inside history of the iniquitous steel industry is given fully. Later chapters deal with the rise and growth of the Grain Growers' movement, the Western tours of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and R. L. Borden, the "Siege of Ottawa," the Reciprocity defeat and the present tariff agitation. Any man who reads this book can upset the best protectionist argument ever advanced. Handsomely bound in red cloth covers, 500 pages, large, clear type, post paid.....\$1.25
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BOOK DEPARTMENT, GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG.

and prices would naturally tend upward only in a world or country on the down grade. The economic progress of the world is, therefore, measurable by the rate at which prices tend downward.

Bearing in mind that real price is cost measured in labor, any rise in real prices indicates disease in the body economic, just as increased temperature shows disorder in the physical body. If the inhabitants of a country should become insane, devoting themselves to the destruction of labor-saving devices and the annihilation of wealth, prices would rise just as they have been doing for some years.

Our country's facilities and resources have not been destroyed, but all the advantages of invention, discovery, and the abundant gifts of nature have accrued to the benefit of a few monopolists, while the masses, shorn of all the material fruits of civilization, are as helpless and hopeless as if they lived in a declining world.

This condition is the result of legislation—the achievement of privilege—that is, of the parasite. Every barrier to trade and every law that facilitates monopoly sends prices higher. No man can plunder the public, except by virtue of special privileges obtained by legal legerdemain.

We have enabled the parasite to make our laws; and now, finding that a day's

can be no easement from the press of prices until we put an end to land monopoly; no relief from the demands of the parasites while the common wealth of the people is in the hands of the despoiler; nor freedom from tribute while our country is being sacked and plundered more effectually than the domain of Gaul at the hands of Caesar.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

RAILWAY FIREGUARDS

Editor, Guide:—Farmers now living in the neighborhood of a railway line, as well as others, are indebted to Mr. Godsall for drawing attention in your issue of September 24 to the iniquitous way in which the railways, under the authority of the railway board, destroy individual farmers' land, partly by burning a part of their pasture and partly, but with more far-reaching consequences, by infecting the country through which it passes with noxious weeds. Of these the Canadian thistle in particular costs the nearby farmer hundreds of dollars yearly, partly in work, endeavoring to subdue growth of the weed, and partly in loss of crop. I have personally for four years seen the appropriated fireguards as well as the railway embankment one mass of Canada thistle in full unchecked seed, and when the wind blew you might imagine you were out in a snowstorm.

We farmers are compelled, under more

The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon.

THE POOR HUSBAND OF THE NEW WOMAN

Men have been sighing in sympathy with the husband of the New Woman. A poor down-trodden mortal he, with hardly a soul to call his own, so they say, a wielder of broom and dust mop, a baker of bread and a rocker of cradles. (Just here let me pause to remark that when a woman rocks a cradle it lifts her to the seventh heaven of happiness and shakes the very foundations of the world, but when a man does it he demeans himself and makes himself ridiculous. This is fundamental).

But to return to our poor down-trodden husband of the cartoon and funny story. He is a mere cipher in his own home, they claim, instead of being lord of his hearth as the male of the species once was.

I regret that I have never encountered this type of husband to give his point of view at first hand. I know many New Women with husbands, but they are not this kind of husbands, or if they are they don't know it.

Not a soul of them has given up his legitimate business and taken to cradle rocking as a profession or to drink as a relaxation. They are remarkably sober, and contented citizens and, of course appearances may be and often are deceiving, but they show every outward symptom of being deeply attached to their wives and some of them are even inordinately proud of these clever capable women to whom they have given their names.

Visiting in their homes one can't help admitting that these women have some very likeable qualities as help-meets. I have never known them to demand that their husband supply them with more money in a week than he earns in a month. They know just how much money the husband earns and they don't ask him to perform a miracle with the pay envelope and double its contents.

Having so many interests in life they are generally happy and contented and take a keen interest in the husband's business problems. Indeed this husband of the New Woman, when anything particularly good happens, is apt to order the stenographer out of the office, close the door, and telephone the news to the partner at home, who has been following the affair with intense interest and a perfect understanding of the details. There does seem to be such a nice chummy sociable relation between them that you might be tempted to believe that the husband enjoyed having a bright intelligent wife.

She has a pretty way, too, this New Woman of yielding to her husband's pet hobbies. For example, one of them said the other day, "Jack has a notion that he wants always to stay at home on Thursday night and read. I don't know why Thursday, I am sure, but he has set his heart on it so I arrange if possible not to have any company or any engagements for that evening."

Contrast that with the old-fashioned woman who told me the other day that her husband wanted to have the house decorated this fall, but she wasn't going to bother. It wasn't a question of money, for they have plenty of it. It was simply that she hasn't learned the law of give-and-take, which is fundamental in the character of the New Woman.

Another characteristic of the New Woman is that she can be reasoned with without dissolving into tears. Whether or not this is a comfort to a man I can't say, not being a man, but it would be to me. To my mind there is nothing more exasperating under the sun than the weak stubborn person who has taken a perfectly unreasonable stand on something—as weak stubborn people invariably do every little while—and can't be budged by any amount of patient argument.

Altogether the husband of the New Woman, while he may not patronize her and snub her before company, has several blessings in his wife which he is not slow to acknowledge.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

Sacrifice is the one pure, sacred and efficacious virtue, the halo that crowns and sanctifies the human soul.—Mazzini.

"A MERE MAN" UNDER FIRE

Dear Miss Beynon:—Have often thought of writing to your page, but am not good at expressing my views, so have refrained so far. But the letter in the Homemakers' page of last week's Guide, signed "A Mere Man," has so roused my ire (Irish) I cannot longer remain silent.

If "Mere Man" wished to start an argument, then he is going to get "all that's coming to him," for when anyone steps on the toes of our good editor they hurt many more at the same time.

In the first place "Mere Man" could not have read our editor's articles very closely or he could not class her with Mrs. Pankhurst, for she has never in this page advocated the methods used by Mrs. Pankhurst and her followers to secure the ballot. I will just say here, that if "Mere Man" accomplishes as much good in his life time as our editor, Miss Beynon, has accomplished since she has edited our page, then he can truly say, "He has not lived in vain."

As for Mrs. Pankhurst, I cannot approve of the methods she has used, but neither do I believe the suffragettes are guilty of all the charges against them, or why is it that so often the fire or bomb is just "discovered" in the nick of time to prevent serious damage, "suffragette literature" scattered around and women "seen fleeing," but seldom caught. Some of these accusations sound "fishy" to me.

I have no doubt that at some future time these "crazy suffragettes" will be called "heroines" and we of the present day be considered "inhuman" in our treatment of them.

As to the suffrage movement being only a "hobby" and only those with an "over-balanced" mind advocating it, how does "Mere Man" reconcile that statement with the fact that such men favor it a Lloyd George, John Stuart Mills, Theodore Roosevelt, Judge Lindsay, Hon. Walter Scott (together with all the members of the Saskatchewan legislature), the five hundred delegates and officers of the G.G.A. of each of the three prairie provinces; such women as Francis E. Willard, Jane Addams and Nellie McClung, but why continue the list, for they are from every walk in life.

I ask if these are examples of the "over-balanced" mind? If so, give us more like them; there is method in their madness.

I will venture a guess that "Mere Man" is an Englishman, and if so that explains to me why his wife's views are just as his are.

We have several English neighbors and few of the wives dare express an opinion not in accord with that of her "lord and master." (Please understand me. I did not say all).

"Mere Man" asks, "Are there not as many ignorant, unlearned and sinful women as men?" "Mere Man," have you ever looked up the records of our penitentiaries and reformatories? Did you find as many women as men inmates? And on the other side, enter our churches, charitable societies, etc? Do not women predominate there? As to the ignorant and unlearned, women have shown themselves equal if not superior, given the same opportunity, as men in education. I fear if all followed the future mapped out for them by "Mere Man" many more would remain ignorant and unlearned.

Do you not think, "Mere Man," that when our wise Creator gave women the great privilege of bearing, rearing and training the men who rule the world that He thought her capable of ruling with him? If he thought her inferior mentally, why bestow the greatest gift upon her it is possible to give, namely, that of bearing children?

How often the greatest men the world has ever known have given all the praise for their greatness to the mothers who bore them. Then is it fair to say that these same mothers shall have no voice in the government?

Just a word of advice, "Mere Man," from "A Mere Woman." Read Olive Schreiner's book, "Woman and Labor," look up the countries and states where women vote, and see if the laws are better or worse, and read up the lives and ideas of some of our sane advocates of Woman suffrage. Then if you have any eloquence

remaining, come to our page again and convert us suffragist readers—if you can. Here's "Long life to The Guide and all its staff."

A MERE WOMAN.

In actual figures only one criminal in every twenty is a woman and there are more girls graduating from the high schools every year than boys.

F. M. B.

THRESHING DAYS ARE WOMEN'S VISITING DAYS (?)

Dear Miss Beynon:—As I am a reader of The Guide naturally I read the woman's page and Sunshine department, and I am amused with some of the letters you answer through The Guide. In the first place, women writing about their home life and family jars. I would like to say that in most cases I will wager it is the woman's fault. I see it in my everyday life. It seems women are getting to the point where they are not satisfied with anything, always agitating for something all the time.

I consider the women have a snap, especially here in Saskatchewan. Every threshing rig carries a cook car and threshing days can be her visiting days as far as work is concerned.

Now in regard to suffrage. I agree with "Wolf Willow" in the last issue of The Guide. They are like the socialists, a bunch of agitators. A woman can sit down and not do a thing and make her husband support her. She can be a nagger, raise all kind of "cain" or do practically anything she likes, and a man can simply do nothing. I would like to say ten times as much but for space.

ANOTHER MERE MAN.

No decently independent woman wants to sit down and not do a thing and make her husband support her. If you will investigate the question you will find that it is these indolent female parasites who are most violently opposed to woman's suffrage. This isn't controversial, it is a truism.

F. M. B.

INSANE ASYLUMS FULL OF ABUSED WOMEN

Dear Miss Beynon:—Ever since coming to Canada, two and a half years ago, I have read The Grain Growers' Guide with deepening interest. I wonder if I would be intruding if I ventured to write a few words in reference to the much debated question of woman's suffrage.

I do not think a "Mere Man's" letter deserving of a reply, but I think such correspondents somewhat deserving of pity, as one wonders what kind of women they have been fated to know and live with, seeing that they have so poor an opinion of their position and destiny. "Just as many sinful women as men," he says. I think any man who would say such a thing as this unworthy of the pain and suffering by which his mother gave him birth.

I was very interested in "Wolf Willow's" letter, as the writer is evidently a woman who has great love for purity and beauty of life, and who cherishes ideals that, though now useless, were the high ideals of the past. I would like, however, to speak to her, and to others of her mode of thinking, for a moment.

I would like to show them what I saw in England, before I became the wife of a Canadian farmer. I would like to open to them the doors of the great palaces of insanity and show them poor, demented women—once beautiful and full of life—whose reason has been forever dethroned by the wickedness and cruelty of men. Innocent, pure, knowing nothing of the meaning of sin, many of these are the victims of individual cruelty, or of the injustice of evil and wicked laws.

But I cannot presume upon your space for this. I want to say that if only your correspondent would read the papers, see the darkness that shadows the light, even in this beautiful, vast, free land, cease to ignore the hideous crimes against childhood and womanhood that defile every newspaper one reads, she would rise and join hands with those who are banding together to wrest the sceptre from the evil hands that have held it far too long. Injustice, ignorance, corruption,

falsehood, shame and cruelty—are such always to be our rulers? God forbid. And one word more. Motherhood is noble, wonderful and beautiful. But let us not forget that it is not motherhood alone. What of such women as Florence Nightingale, and others of her type, who elected to become world-mothers, and to embrace and love all who needed care with a more than mother's yearning. There are women destined never to have lovely baby arms embracing them, yet to whom this would be the dearest joy of life, who, instead of sitting down to repine, pour out their love upon a suffering, sorrowing world, and shed joy and gladness from the crushing of the "alabaster box" of their own sweet-fragrant souls. Are these less womanly than the mothers so greatly extolled, whose joy is so much greater, and whose sacrifice perhaps less great? Ten thousand times no! Then let all women fight for truth, think less of attractiveness, more of goodness, and love the beauty of intellect and wisdom above the mere form and coloring.

AUTUMN TINTS.

WORKED HARD BUT PROSPERED IN SASKATCHEWAN

Dear Miss Beynon:—We have taken The Guide for two and a half years now and I certainly enjoy reading the Sunshine and Homemakers' pages. I have often thought of writing a letter for your page, but neglected doing so.

We came out on the Saskatchewan prairie on a homestead and pre-emption four years ago last April, but we were quite lucky to what some are. We were only eight miles from town, now I have a scrip four miles from town. I like it fine here. We have lots of nice neighbors close. I have worked real hard since living here, but we have got along so well I don't mind it.

I am in favor of woman's suffrage and also have a great "gift of the gab." I often think I just wish I had the time and money to spare and I certainly would get out and give a few lectures on it. My husband is also in favor of woman's suffrage. He says he hopes the women will soon have the vote. He says their first work would be to banish the bar. What a blessing that would be! We have two sweet boys, age six years and three, and I do hope the bar is banished before they grow up. Then the white slave traffic is awful. I think it is even worse than the bar.

Well, I must not write too long a letter for the first time or it may find the W.P.B. My, but I think that you, Miss Beynon, and Lillian Laurie are doing such good work. I would love to meet you and have a good chat.

Find enclosed twenty cents for which please send me your books, "How to Teach the Truth to Children," "Most Beautiful Story in the World" and "Maternity." I have no helpful hints to send this time, but may have in the future and will try to write again. Well, I must close wishing you and the members success. Will sign my initials,

C. A. M.

Indeed I wish you could drop into my office for a chat some morning. Have you had a petition form for woman's suffrage yet? If not write to Mr. F. W. Green, Moose Jaw, for one and see how many signatures you can get.

F. M. B.

GIRLS' TOMATO CLUB

At the State Fair recently held in Montgomery, Alabama, one of the most interesting exhibits was the great quantity of canned tomatoes, the work of the "Girls' Tomato Clubs" of the different counties. One exhibit contained a hundred and fifty-one dollars' worth of tomatoes, raised and canned by a little girl of thirteen. She raised them on a tenth of an acre at a total cost of fifty dollars for growing and canning. This work is being done throughout the South under the supervision of United States Government demonstrators and is a world of help to the people.

MRS. M. M. T.,
Montgomery, Ala.

Alberta Section

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by
P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta

DIRECTORS' MEETING

The regular fall meeting of the Board of Directors of the U.F.A. was held in Calgary, on Wednesday evening, October 1, a number of very important subjects being up for discussion. One of the first matters to receive attention was the number of tubercular cattle which are being brought into the Province of Alberta at the present time. A number of statements were made in connection with the personal experience of the various directors, and it was decided that that portion of the Public Health Act, referring to the inspection of dairy cattle, be gone into carefully and that a report of the whole matter be brought to the attention of the delegates to our annual convention for discussion and proper action. If any of our members have had any experience bearing on the subject, we shall be glad to hear from them, with a brief outline of their particular case, so that it can be kept on file for future use.

It was further stated that a number of cattle, ear-marked with a T, which is a particular mark used to denote that that particular animal shows signs of tuberculosis, are being brought into this province and we would take it as a great favor if anyone having knowledge of such cattle being in their district would advise us of the fact, together with the circumstances of how they came to be in the district. This latter matter is of particular importance, as we would like to gather as much evidence as possible in order to make out a strong case.

CONVENTION

The convention and its accompanying arrangements received the full discussion of the Board. A special circular making the official call will be sent out in the course of the next week or two, when it is hoped further details will be available. In the meantime it might be well to state that the dates are Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, January 21, 22, 23, 1914. The convention will, of course, be held at Lethbridge, and the City of Lethbridge, through their Board of Trade, have placed the Majestic Theatre at our disposal. A special train will be run from Calgary to Lethbridge the day prior to the convention for the convenience of the delegates from the North and it is hoped that the North will make every effort to have a good representation at this convention, as the Central Office will have to put up a guarantee for the special train and we will need at least 200 delegates from the North to make a financial success of it. The more delegates using this train, the less will be the individual share of the cost that each has to bear. We anticipate no difficulty in getting the 200; in fact, it is expected that there will be at least 300. Every man over the required number of 200 will help to reduce the total fare each man has to pay to an amount below the fare he would have to pay travelling by ordinary train. It therefore means a saving to each union whose delegates travel on that special train. As already mentioned, full details of this special arrangement will be conveyed to the unions in a special circular giving the official call to the convention.

It might also be remarked that as usual the second evening of the convention will be turned into an open meeting for entertainment, interspersed with addresses. Every effort is being made to make this second evening of particular interest and importance to all farmers and the addresses will be all of a practical nature.

In the matter of resolutions there has been some slight trouble in past years. The Board wish to advise each union that the representative of any union bringing a resolution before the convention has the privilege of first speaking on that resolution, in fact, it is expected that any union bringing a resolution before the convention will have their representative on hand to explain the reasons why it has been brought before the convention.

HAIL INSURANCE

It was reported by one of the directors that he had been advised that a certain Hail Insurance Company, whose name he had not been able to ascertain, had

been operating in the province and taking premiums, but had failed to pay compensation where damage had been done. This is a most important matter and as the secretary has been instructed to investigate, we should be glad if anyone having knowledge of such a thing happening in his district would advise the Central Office at once of the name of the company concerned and the circumstances if possible.

Among other matters discussed was that of pre-emptions in the dry belt. This question is to come before the annual convention for full discussion. The Pork Packing proposition was also considered and every effort will be made during the next few months to bring this well to the front.

The Board passed a motion expressing sympathy with our first Vice-President, Mr. J. Quinsey, of Noble, who had just undergone a serious operation at the General Hospital, Calgary, and was consequently unable to attend. I am glad to say Mr. Quinsey is now well on his way to recovery.

CO-OPERATION TO EXTENT OF \$5000

The following report has been received from the Horse Creek Union, No. 347:

I am pleased to inform you that our union is gaining strength in number. We have increased from about 36 to 70 this year up to now and I hope that we can reach the 100 mark by the end of 1913. We have done considerable business in the buying proposition, but nothing in the selling, in which I think we have been lacking, but I suppose this will come on in due time now as our members are beginning to realize that both ends require looking after. We have handled about \$5,000 worth of flour, feed, sugar and salt, etc., also put an order or two through our local stores. Wishing the U. F. A. every success in trying to get the farmer a square deal.

R. WHITFIELD, Secretary.

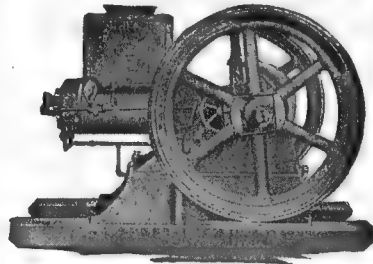
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

A great deal of interest is being taken in these societies and there seems to be a general tendency or desire to organize all over the province, at least a great many requests for information reach the Central Office every week. As soon as possible a special circular dealing with the matter will be issued, but pressure of business has not permitted of this being sent out up to the present moment. It does not appear to be generally known that there are two very excellent magazines dealing with the subject of co-operation and the work of co-operative societies. These magazines are printed, one in Canada and the other in the States. The Canadian one, called the "Canadian Co-operator," is published in Brantford, Ontario, by Mr. George Keene, Hon. Secretary of the Co-operative Union of Canada, and can be obtained for the small sum of 50 cents per annum. The other is published by the Right Relationship League of Minneapolis, Minn., the subscription to this magazine being \$1.00 per annum. Both are interesting papers and should be read by everyone interested in co-operation and the work which is being carried on on this basis in all parts of the world. The Canadian Co-operator, in its August number, is authority for the following letter from the London Daily Mail, England, with a circulation of nearly a million copies daily, to the leaders of the co-operative movement in Great Britain. This letter is particularly interesting in view of the statements of E. M. Trowern, Secretary of the Dominion Retail Merchants' Association, in his recent visit to the West, when he described co-operative trading societies as "the greatest frauds that ever struck the country," adding, "I have never seen an honest co-operative store yet, and there has not been one found in all Europe."

It is not suggested that anyone knowing anything at all about the movement would believe such statements as those of Mr. Trowern, but the letter from the proprietors of such an institution as the London Daily Mail, offering that medium as the Daily Organ of the British Co-operative Movement, should shatter the remnants of such an idea, if such remains in the mind of anyone, that there might be some truth in Mr. Trowern's statements. It is impossible

You Want The Engine

THAT HAS SATISFIED THOUSANDS OF FARMERS FROM COAST TO COAST



Gentlemen:—I received the 7 H.P. Engine and pulley and all the attachments in good order. Since then I have set it up under your instructions and have run same this week. I have been running a 30-inch cylinder separator and it gave us great satisfaction. I am certainly well pleased so far with the engine, and everyone who has seen it says that it is the smoothest running and easiest started engine they ever saw.—Yours truly, L. WEAVER, Dryden, Ont.

Satisfied users by the hundreds write us facts like this every week

Users of Gasoline Engines Pay Too Much!

Users of gasoline engines are paying from one-third to one-half more than actual value for engines bought through the wasteful out of date "agent-and-middleman" method. Never was there a greater opportunity for us to serve our customers than in gasoline engines. Never has there been a better chance for us to demonstrate the practical value of our "factory to farm" method.

1 Horse Power \$36 ²⁵	The Remedy for High Prices	4½ Horse Power \$130 ⁰⁰
1½ Horse Power \$42 ⁵⁰	and unjust profits in gasoline engines is at hand. We now have what we believe to be one of the best engine building plants in the country, equipped with all the latest improved automatic and labor-saving machinery, manned by an organization of the highest skill. In this perfect engine factory we have made a complete investigation of the gasoline engine question. We know exactly what the farmer's gasoline engine must do, and we are building the engine that will do it. Every problem has been met squarely and solved honestly. We offer no makeshifts or compromises in the Judson Gasoline Engine. In the testing department of our engine factory every engine on the market has been operated and tested alongside the Judson.	7 Horse Power \$197 ⁵⁰
3 Horse Power \$87 ⁵⁰	The results of these tests show Judson Engines to be so perfect in their quality, power, efficiency and durability that we now sell them under a 5 years' guarantee and with the privilege of a 30 days' free trial and a surplus of 10 per cent. H.P. guaranteed above rating.	10 Horse Power \$325 ⁰⁰

How we have knocked the bottom out of the high prices that have formerly ruled the engine trade, together with the whole story of our great engine building plant, with its perfect machinery and its splendid organization for raising quality and lowering prices, is all told in our new Gasoline Engine Catalog. The coupon below properly filled out brings it to you. The Judson Engine Catalog puts the whole situation before you so clearly that you will shake hands with yourself and will want to shake hands with us after you have read it.

Before you turn this page or lay the paper down, TEAR OFF THE COUPON. No, don't tuck it in your pocket. Fill it out and mail it to us without delay.

C. S. Judson Co. Ltd., 181 Market St., Winnipeg, Canada

COUPON

C. S. JUDSON COMPANY LIMITED, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Kindly mail me your free Catalog of Engines, Grain Grinders and Farm Necessities.

Name Dept. G.G.G.
Address



Stock Tanks, Culverts and Well Curbing

Over 300 of these stock tanks are in use today and judging from results and satisfactory references furnished us, we are convinced that no farmer or stockman can afford to be without one. The tanks have proved to be up to the standard guaranteed by us, and we have no hesitation in

saying that they are the best stock tank on the market today.

We use a heavier gauge of material in their manufacture than is used by other metal tank makers, and our rivetting cannot be improved upon, while our prices compare favorably with those of any local manufacturers.

Our culverts are guaranteed to stand the test of any road traffic and are equal in durability to any piping on the market.

Well Curbing:—Metal does not decay like wood, nor get coated with fungus, as a result your drinking water is always sweet and pure.

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THE ALBERTA CULVERT COMPANY

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J. R. GOOD, Manager

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You Want Results

We get Them for You

Write for Market Quotations. Send Samples and ask for Values

Make Bill of Lading read "PETER JANSEN CO., PORT ARTHUR" or "FORT WILLIAM"

to reproduce the whole letter and, therefore, only a few paragraphs are given as follows:

"Our suggestion is that while the co-operative movement has shown an extraordinary growth, this growth would be greatly accelerated if a comprehensive publicity campaign were carried out through the columns of the "Daily Mail." It is not generally understood by the public that the Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited, and the numerous retail distributive societies, taken together, form what is probably the largest productive and trading undertaking in the world. Still less is it understood that membership in a Co-operative

Society brings with it considerable educational, social, insurance, and other advantages apart from dividends.

"We need scarcely remind you that the "Daily Mail" has a circulation of about 900,000 copies daily, and that it is read in the remotest hamlet in the Kingdom."

We should be glad if you would favor us with your own views as regards our proposal, so that we may know what further steps to take.

Yours faithfully,

WAREHAM SMITH,

Advertising Director,

Associated Newspapers Limited, Carmelite House, London, E.C.

DISPERSION SALE

[OF THE ROYAL STOCK FARMS]
CLYDESDALES & SHORTHORNS

At Exhibition Grounds, Regina
19th and 20th November 1913

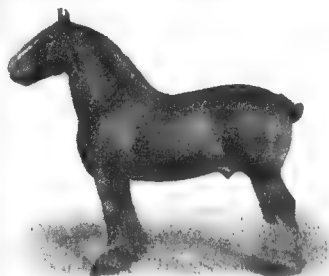
60 Clydesdales 70 Shorthorns

THE famous Clydesdale and Shorthorn herds of the Royal Stock Farms, Saskatoon, including all the great show animals that have made the Canadian and American Internationals, as well as the great Western fairs of the past two years, are to be sold without reserve.]

TERMS OF SALE— $\frac{1}{2}$ cash, balance in one year with 8% interest on approved note. 5% off all cash paid over half of purchase amount. Single fare over all Railroads for passengers to sale; return free on certificate plan. Be sure and get standard certificate when purchasing ticket and have it signed by J. C. Smith, Live Stock Commissioner at Regina. Half rates for pure bred stock. Read our sale notes in next two issues and watch our advertising columns. Catalogues ready shortly.

Proprietor: R. W. CASWELL, Saskatoon

Col. F. M. WOODS, Lincoln, Neb., and Capt. T. E. ROBSON,
London, Ont., Auctioneers



"Golden Sovereign" 10198

SALE of Pure-Bred Clydesdales, Stallions, Mares, Fillies

At Camrose, Alta.

Wednesday, October 29, 1913

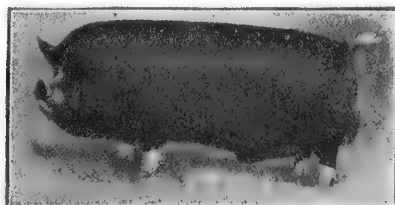
Among the stallions are "Mark Twain" 11853, 9 years old, by "Black Prince," by "Cedric," the choice "Gallant Sovereign," 5 years, by "Golden Sovereign," by "Goldfinder," and 8 colts, one and two years old, some of them prize winners. The mares, 9 in number, with the exception of two good aged brood animals, range from one to five years old, and all the stock carry a wealth of ancestry from such sires as "Baron's Pride," "Cedric," "Darnley," "Prince of Wales," and other noted sires.

Catalogues, with full pedigrees and other information ready October 15th. Send for one.

GEC. OWENS,
Wetaskiwin,
Auctioneer.

**T. L. WIBRAY, Ashwood Stock Farm,
New Norway, Alta.,
Proprietor**

Ship us your Cattle and Hogs



Send us consignments of your Cattle and Hogs and we will sell them at the best prevailing market prices. We know the trade and its best markets. That is our business. Farmers and Ranchers—send us your addresses and we will send you our Weekly Market Report and Quotations.

A. H. MAYLAND, Commission Merchant
ALBERTA STOCK YARDS Drawer S CALGARY, ALTA.
Phone—Long Distance, E 5301; Night Phone, W 1139

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Farming for Profit

Continued from Page 8

"Choice Archer," out of "Golden Joy 2nd;" "Bonnie Jean," by "Scottish Minstrel," out of "Beatrice;" "Willowbrook Minnie 3rd," by "Ben Cecil," out of "Willowbrook Missie;" "Roan Lady," by "Golden Mint," out of "Golden Lady 44th;" "Cinderella," by "Trout Creek Wonder," out of "Cinderella 9th;" "Ivy," by "Scottish Heir," out of "Ivy;" "Golden Sunshine," by "Scottish Minstrel," out of "Golden Sunshine;" "Lavender Pet," by "Scottish Minstrel," out of "Lavender Lady;" "Lavender Miss," by "Scottish Minstrel," out of "Lavender Beauty 4th;" "Willowbrook Bell," by "Ben Cecil," out of "Trout Creek Bell;" "Mina," by "Village Prince," out of "Mina 11th;" "Woodfield Lovely," by "Trout Creek Bell," out of "Proud Lovely;" "Superba Stan-



R. W. CASWELL

field," by "Gill's Victor," out of "Gypsy;" "Olive Wenlock," by "Remus," out of "Olive Wenlock;" "Village Vanity," by "Viscount," out of "Village Rose;" "Lady Empress," by "Joy of Morning," out of "Lady Empress;" "Star," by "Alister," out of "Brambleberry of Astor;" "Bessie of Osler," by "Lord Lossie 1st," out of "Bessie Foster;" "Gloster Sultana," a great three-year-old cow, bred by F. W. Harding, Walkershaw, Wis., by the well known sire, "Whitehall Sultan."

The big majority of the cows have either calves at foot by or are in calf to "Gainsford Marquis," and "Marshall's Heir," while some have been bred to "Lavender Marshall," and the greater part of the herd are the choice individuals of the Ontario sales for the last five years.

But while there is a lot of show ring animals, not all the animals in the herd are prize winners, and here is the opportunity and advantage of this sale, as many a man looking for good breeding animals, which will start a good foundation and make him money, will here find what he requires to make a modest beginning, and going through the animals at pasture, one gets the impression of good stock of great promise, with lots of type, constitution, fecundity, and beef characteristics.

Of course it is to be regretted that a good herd like the Royal Stock Farm's shorthorns has to be dispersed, but there generally comes a time in the course of every enterprise when the man who has spent years, money and brains on the upbuilding of a good herd like the present one, has got to part with it, and it is to be hoped that after a well earned holiday, the proprietor of the Royal Stock Farms will again be in the van of the live stock industry of Saskatchewan.

The owner of the animals to be offered for sale has seen his herd grow with the country; he has done not a little of his share in the upbuilding of the pure bred industry and the dispersion of his herd will do more for the cause of good stock in Western Canada than any other factor. This sale is an event not to be missed by stockmen and they are asked to remember the dates, November 19 and 20, at Regina Exhibition Grounds.

Catalogs will be ready shortly; send for one. There will be single fare for return journey over all the railways. Get ordinary single tickets to Regina

and secure standard certificate from station agent where you buy your ticket. Bring this certificate to the sale and get it signed by J. C. Smith, Live Stock Commissioner, after which the holder will be entitled to a free ticket home.

The terms of the sale are half cash, balance in one year on approved note, at 8 per cent., discount of 5 per cent. on all over half cash paid at time of sale. The auctioneers are Col. F. M. Wood, Lincoln, Neb., and Capt. T. R. Robson, London, Ont.

In our next issue the Clydesdales will be gone over.

MILLER'S DUROC JERSEYS

The Duroc Jersey herd of hogs owned by O. and O. C. Miller, of Strathmore and Cheadle, Alta., have a splendid prize winning record to their credit this year.

The herd has just returned from the Coast fairs, and in British Columbia, as well as in the Prairie Provinces, the lard hog has demonstrated the fact, notwithstanding adverse criticism, that he is here to stay.

The head of the herd, "Fancy Col. Miller," 1610, was reserve champion boar over all champion males of every breed, and great grand champion hog at Saskatoon summer show, over all champion sows and champion males.

At Vancouver, B.C., and also at New Westminster, the above boar (together with the sows "Quality Girl III," a many times champion, and "The Princess," the champion sow at Edmonton this summer) won the herd championships, as well as the prize for the championship exhibit, wherever such prize was given.

The Millers, as well as their foreman, Mr. McClain, are to be congratulated on the record success of their herd, and this success will do much to popularize this good breed in Western Canada.

ALBERTA WINS WHEAT CHAMPIONSHIP AT WINNIPEG LAND AND APPLE SHOW

Out of 289 samples of grain submitted, the judges at the Land and Apple Show, held at Winnipeg, from October 10 to 18, selected 34 samples, 18 of which were wheat, 9 oats, and 7 barley.

The wheat championship, gold medal and \$250 in cash, for the best sample, went to Nick Tartinger, Claresholm, Alta.; the second prize, a diploma and \$150 in cash, went to Thos. Maynard, Deloraine, Man., while the third prize, \$100 and diploma, was won by W. L. Crandall, Pasqua, Sask.

Arthur Perry, Cardston, Alta., was awarded first prize for excellent oats, the prize consisting of a gold medal and \$100 in cash. To C. H. Barrett, Lloydminster, Sask., went second money, \$75 and a diploma. M. P. Mountain, Solsgirth, Man., was given third prize, a diploma and \$50.

In the barley class first prize, a gold medal and \$100, was given to J. Stegehuis, Edam, Sask.; Arthur Perry, Cardston, Alta., was awarded second money, \$75 and a diploma, while A. M. Black, Paynton, Sask., took third place, with its accompanying award of a diploma and \$50 cash.

THE CATTLE SITUATION

The cattle situation in Western Canada is at present seriously engaging the attention of all stockmen, and with the removal of duty on export live stock to the other side of the line, the inevitable sharp rise in prices has taken place, heavy export steers, weighing 1,400 lbs., now bringing \$7.50 to \$8.00 per hundred-weight, on the Toronto market, as against the top price of \$7.25 offered for the same class of stock a few days ago.

With enhanced prices for beef, and free duty, the live stock market offers an exceedingly attractive proposition to the Canadian stockman; but J. C. Smith, the Live Stock Commissioner for Saskatchewan, very pointedly remarked the other day:

"The passage of the Wilson tariff only serves to emphasize in the strongest possible way the urgency of the beef question in the Dominion, and it should serve to call increased attention to the necessity for fostering the cattle industry in the province.

"My opinion is that something must be done, and done at an early date, to retain the breeding females. It is 10 chances to 1 that when a rancher sells out, he will let the females go first."

Western Canada is short enough of cattle at the present time, and if the shortage increases, more especially if

Robin Hood Kennels

MOOSE JAW, SASK.

Largest breeders in Western Canada of pure bred Scotch Collies, St. Bernards, Fox Terriers, Airedales, Pointers, Setters, Cocker Spaniels, White Silk Poodles, Bull Terriers and Bloodhounds. Pups any age, any breed, for sale.

E. M. HARRINGTON, Manager
Kennels: 196 Ominica Street East,
Moose Jaw, Sask.; P.O. Box 374

RUGBY BERKSHIRES

We are offering yearling boars, yearling sows; just bred to imported boar. A number of mature sows due to farrow in November.

MCGREGOR & BOWMAN :: FORREST, MAN.



DUROC JERSEY SWINE

Champions and Prize-winners at all the principal summer fairs in the four provinces. New importations arrived. Young stock for sale, all ages, both sexes, write us

D. & O. C. MILLER, No. 1 FARM, 1 MILE W. STRATHMORE

Percheron and Belgian Stallions and Mares

To Exchange for choice unincumbered Farm Lands desirably located. You have too much land and not enough stock to farm successfully.

W. L. DECLOW, Importer, Cedar Rapids, Ia.



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cows and calves are to be slaughtered or exported to the American side, where is this country going to find its beef supply and what sort of price is the consumer going to pay for his meat?

The remark was passed by a well known authority on live stock matters, the other day, that before another year the price of the best beefsteak in Western Canadian cities would reach \$1.00 per lb., thus the prospect ahead of the farmers of the West is one which demands immediate and careful attention.

The Cattle Breeders' Association of Saskatchewan are to hold a meeting in the near future, probably in November, to discuss this question, and it is to be hoped that a way out of the difficulty may be evolved.

Many remedies have been suggested, such as legislation to prevent the slaughter of females, for a definite period, till the outlook improves; an amendment of the Herd Law, reducing the period in which the law is in operation, and the granting of grazing leases for longer periods, and it is expected that the other provinces will also take up these important matters.

EXERCISE AND SUNLIGHT FOR PIGS

What little pigs need almost as much as they need their feed is sunshine and exercise. Even if they have to be driven out they should be gotten out for a nice sun bath and for a run in the yard every day. If a sow is a good mother she is a heavy milker and the pigs get lots to eat. If they just lie around in the pen and eat their fill they soon become overburdened with fat on the inside and do not expand on the surface as they should. A pig's business in its early days is to develop and make surface for future use, rather than to lay on fat either externally or internally, and the condition is to be deplored when, instead of doing this, it fills up with fat. This it will not do if it uses up some of its energy every day in exercise. Its digestion and its bodily tone in general will also be much better if it uses its muscles in walking and running about.

A Wallow for Hogs

The modern farm ought to be equipped with a wallowing tank for the hogs. Nature prompts them on a hot day to seek comfort and relief in a mud hole of some sort—no matter how dirty. This mud sticks to their body and bakes onto it, causing a big thick crust to form and it not unfrequently is the carrier of all sorts of foul skin and other germ diseases. Is it not far better to have a nice clean wallowing tank filled with a strong dip solution instead of foul mud, where they can fulfill the call of nature, and at the same time be relieved of scab and lice and similar diseases and pests instead of acquiring them?

WHY I BELIEVE IN SHEEP RAISING

By John A. Turner, Calgary

Sheep are easily managed and are the most profitable animal any farmer can keep. One reason why they are the most profitable is that they yield two profits a year—wool and mutton.

There is a breed of sheep that will do well in every location. Where one breed would starve, another will thrive. We must not confine ourselves to the breed we like best, but adapt ourselves to the conditions in which we live and select animals best suited to bring us success and profit.

We should not neglect to secure the best ram that can be bought. He will more than pay for himself in one season's crop of lambs.

Sheep help to keep the farm clean. They are fond of many weeds that are destructive to crops, and will even eat them in preference to good, green grass. They will clean fence corners and keep down weeds in the summer fallow.

A pure bred flock will pay much larger returns than a grade flock. At least that is my experience. I had 1,000 grade ewes from 1886 to 1889, and did very well with them. As the range became settled, I went into a pure bred flock on a good foundation, and have made for several years over \$1,000 annually from the flock, selling the lambs as rams and a few of the later ones as yearlings, and keeping the flock down to about 50 breeding ewes.

My advice to beginners in sheep breeding is to start in a small way. It is a business one learns by experience. In raising stock of any kind, one makes his own luck.

I cannot emphasize too much the necessity of good care. That is the only way profits will be realized. If one is interested in his business, it becomes a pleasure and, as well, it is interesting.

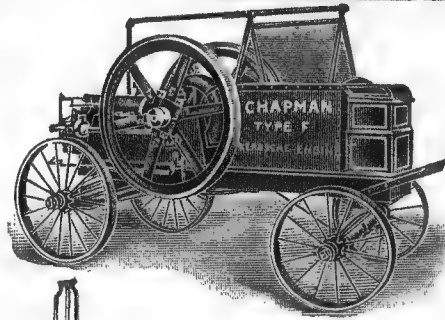
TANNING A HIDE

To tan a hide soak the skin well in soft water for say two or three days, to make it perfectly soft, then scrape off all the flesh and fat. When thoroughly cleaned put into a tan of equal parts of alum and salt, dissolved in hot water, say about seven pounds of alum and salt to twelve pounds of water. Leave the skin in this brine for two days, then hang it up, and scrape and shave it well to soften it. After this has been done thoroughly, put the hide back into the brine for another day or two, then hang it up till quite dry, and shave and scrape it again. After this apply a coat of oil, roll up in damp sawdust, and lay away until dry. Now apply a good coat of soft soap, and lay away again in sawdust. As scraping is the principal operation in softening the skin, it should be well worked again when dry. Try drawing the skin back and forward over a round pole. This should help to make it pliable, and get you out of your difficulty.

LICE ON CATTLE

A very good preparation to kill lice on cattle is a one or two per cent. solution of coal tar preparation. Some of our drug stores sell this. Another good way is to dissolve half a pound of hard soap in a gallon of hot water. While still hot, mix with it two gallons of coal oil, and stir the mixture thoroughly. When this is done, add ten parts of water to one part of the above mixture. This mixture will kill all lice it comes in contact with, therefore to give the best results, choose a nice mild day and thoroughly scrub it into the skin of the cattle. Repeat the process in ten days; this will thoroughly rid your cattle of these pests.

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OUR GUARANTEE IS OUR REPUTATION!

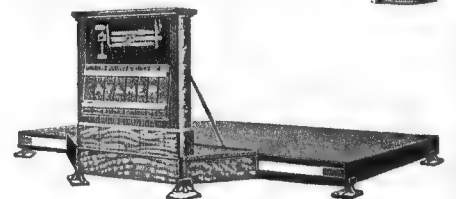
The best guarantee is the one never used. The superiority of the O.W.E. & P. Co.'s lines is that guarantee and convinces both users and onlookers of the efficiency of the Wind Mill, Scale, Pump, Engine, Grinder, or Well Drill put out by us.

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CAEW "BAT" PLUG TOBACCO

THE ROCK CITY TOBACCO CO. LIMITED - QUEBEC

DISPERSION SALE

Of Pure Bred and Grade Clydesdales and
Pure Bred Shorthorn Cattle

There will be sold on Wednesday, 29th October, 1913, at the farm of JOHN STEVENSON, SOURIS, MAN., four miles east of Souris on the Souris-Regina branch of the C.P.R. and three miles from Carroll Crossing on the G.N.R. from Brandon, seven head of pure bred Clydesdales, comprising the stock horse "Dunne Lodge Prince," 10191, by "Perpetual Motion," 5473, five years old; two aged mares of high class breeding; a two year old and three year old filly by "Silver Clink," 7492, and a couple of male colts by "Dunne Lodge Prince." These are all exceptionally good stock. Also nineteen head of high class grade mares and geldings from two to six years old. There will also be offered eighteen head of pure bred milking shorthorns, all registered, of good families, made up of herd bull "Ellerslie Chief," 81496, by "Crested Wave," 66966; eight breeding cows, mostly young; three bull and five heifer calves; and a yearling heifer. The cows are all splendid milkers.

Terms— $\frac{1}{4}$ cash, balance in one year, with interest at 7 per cent.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

T. C. Norris, Auctioneer.

DUNROBIN STOCK FARM

Clydesdales Shorthorns Yorkshires Shropshires

SPECIAL FALL OFFERING—We have for sale a number of extra good Boars and Sows, also about sixty choice Yearling Rams and Ewes.

PRICES MODERATE

W. C. SUTHERLAND, Proprietor, SASKATOON, Sask.

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FIRST ANNUAL SALE OF
BULLS, COWS, HEIFERS
AND CALVES, at

CARSTAIRS, ALTA., on FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1913

Simon Downie & Sons, Carstairs, Alta.

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The Famous PITNER and STANDARD Lights
For Homes, Stores, Churches, Lodge Halls, Shops and Street Lighting. Admittedly the most efficient and serviceable gasoline lighting devices in the world today. Hundreds of varieties and combinations. A full line of gasoline and gas machines for lighting, heating and laundry work carried continually in stock. Write for Catalogue No. 12.

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The Ostara Tungsten

We are sole representatives for Western Canada. A full stock carried for immediate shipment. This lamp is guaranteed longer in life, higher in efficiency, and more economical in current than any other. Write for Catalogue No. 11.

Exceptional opportunities for Agents in electrified or non-electrified towns. Write for Terms

LIGHTING SYSTEMS LTD. WINNIPEG

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ONTARIO PRESERVING CO. LIMITED

SEAL BRAND PURE FRUIT JAM

Hand-picked, sun-ripened fruit, put up in the BEST FRUIT SECTION OF ONTARIO. Ask your Grocer for SEAL BRAND. Take no substitute. COSTS LESS than others, is deliciously sweet, delightful in flavor, nourishing and appetizing for children and grown folks. If your local Grocer does not stock SEAL BRAND JAM drop us a postal. He will have it next time you call, or we will tell you where you can get it.

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FARM MANAGEMENT, by G. F. WARREN.

is the first real attempt to give farmers practical aid in solving their chief problems. Too many farmers waste their time by having no system. The most successful farmers today are those who have their business properly organized and their program of work mapped out ahead. On an average Western farm a saving of several hundred dollars a year can be made through good management. This book is one that will repay every farmer from ten to twenty times its cost. Postpaid\$1.90

Ask for our complete catalog of progressive and agricultural books. It's free.
BOOK DEPARTMENT, GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Grain Growers Illustrated Lantern Lecture

During the winter, commencing on the 29th of October, two prominent members of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association will tour Manitoba, giving lectures at various points, illustrated by colored lantern views. These lectures will be intensely interesting to every Western farmer who believes in freedom and the square deal, and will be descriptive of the rise and growth of the Grain Growers' Association and The Guide. These lecturers will also show that the many improvements which the men on the land now enjoy were secured and brought about by the farmers themselves, through their organizations, and that further improvements and reforms, which are very much needed, will be secured in the same way.

At considerable expense the men have

been equipped with the finest lantern obtainable for this work, also a large number of slides which will be well worth seeing. Here are some of the more important of these:

Two dozen colored cartoons, giving a political history of the times, from an independent standpoint.

Views of the co-operative movement in the Old Country, showing how the people in England and Scotland are reducing the cost of living by co-operation and dispensing with the middleman.

Photographs of the terminal elevator at Fort William, operated by the Grain Growers' Grain Company; the timber limit belonging to the Company in British Columbia; the home of the Grain Growers' Guide, and many others too numerous to mention.

ITINERARY

Starbuck	Oct. 29	Deloraine	Nov. 26 and 27
Pannystelle	Oct. 30	Whitewater	Nov. 28
Culross	Oct. 31	Boissevain	Nov. 29-Dec. 1
Elm Creek	Nov. 1	Ninga	Dec. 2
St. Claude	Nov. 3	Killarney	Dec. 3 and 4
Rathwell	Nov. 4	Holmfild	Dec. 5
Treherne	Nov. 5	Cartwright	Dec. 6
Holland	Nov. 6	Mather	Dec. 8
Cypress River	Nov. 7	Clearwater	Dec. 9
Glenboro	Nov. 8	Crystal City	Dec. 10
Stockton	Nov. 10	Pilot Mound	Dec. 11
Nesbitt	Nov. 11 and 12	Snowflake	Dec. 12
Carroll	Nov. 13	Manitou	Dec. 13 and 15
Souris	Nov. 17	Darlingford	Dec. 16
Hartney	Nov. 18 and 19	Thornhill	Dec. 17
Lauder	Nov. 20	Morden	Dec. 18
Napinka	Nov. 21	Plum Coulee	Dec. 19
Melita	Nov. 22	Morris	Dec. 20
Medora	Nov. 25		

The Guide Referendum

The Grain Growers' Guide believes that the will of the people should decide all questions of public policy. It believes that the Referendum is the best way to find out exactly what the people think. Accordingly The Guide will hold another Referendum this December, by which its readers, men and women alike, are invited to express their opinion upon eleven questions of pressing national importance.

What do the people of the Prairie Provinces think upon these eleven vital questions? That is what The Guide Referendum is being conducted to find out. This is the only opportunity any part of the Canadian people have of pronouncing upon these progressive measures, and we trust every man and woman entitled to vote will mark their ballot, to be published in the issue of next December 3. These questions concern the whole Dominion and not only the Prairie Provinces, so we want our

readers to combine to make the Referendum a full expression of their opinions, no matter where they live. Canadian public opinion must deal one way or another with the Taxation of Land Values, the system of Protection, the danger of Militarism, and the various other problems mentioned. By addressing themselves to these up-to-date issues, Guide readers will not only stamp themselves as the true Progressives in this country, but will also do themselves a lasting benefit.

The Questions

1. Are you in favor of having the Initiative, Referendum and Right of Recall placed upon the statute books of your own province, in such a form as to give the people complete control over all legislation and legislators?
2. Are you in favor of Free Trade with Great Britain?
3. Are you in favor of the complete abolition of the Canadian Customs Tariff?
4. Are you in favor of having all school, municipal, provincial and federal revenues raised by a direct tax on land values?
Note.—"Land" here is used in its economic sense to include all natural resources.
5. Are you in favor of placing a special surtax of \$25 per quarter-section upon all vacant farm lands?
6. Are you in favor of placing a special surtax of \$25 per quarter-section upon the land held by one individual or corporation above four quarter-sections?
7. Are you in favor of having all railways, telegraphs, telephones and express services owned and operated by the public?
8. Are you in favor of extending the franchise to women on equal terms with men?
9. Are you in favor of Dominion Legislation providing for the incorporation of co-operative societies?
10. Are you in favor of the nomination of Parliamentary candidates pledged to support the farmers' platform, regardless of the action of both political parties?
11. Do you believe that Canada, instead of spending millions for naval armament (either British or Canadian), should devote her energies and spend millions, if necessary, towards the establishment of universal peace and disarmament and the settlement of international disputes by arbitration?

RULES

1. The official ballots will be published in The Guide only once, on December 3, 1913. Extra copies of that issue cannot be secured, since this Referendum is for Guide readers only.
2. There will be a woman's ballot and a man's ballot, both exactly alike, so that the wives, mothers, and any woman 21 years of age may vote as well as the men 21 years of age.
3. Each question should be answered simply by writing "Yes" or "No" after the question.
4. The ballot will be absolutely secret. Readers must sign the ballot, otherwise it will be rejected as a spoiled ballot. No names, however, will be published, but only the total numbers voting "Yes" or "No" on the questions.
5. The ballot should be mailed to "Referendum Editor, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.," as soon after December 3 as possible.
6. Letters to The Guide are invited dealing with any of the questions in the Referendum. Letters opposed to The Guide's policy are just as welcome and will be published just as freely as those in favor, but all letters should be kept as short as possible.

WOMEN MAY VOTE

The Guide has always been a staunch champion of Woman Suffrage. In this Referendum it will give practical proof of its belief by having a woman's ballot as well as a man's ballot, allowing the women to vote on the self-same questions as the men. The only qualification needed is that of being a woman reader of The Guide, 21 years of age. This is the first time in the history of Canada the women have been invited or even allowed to express their views

upon matters of vital public welfare. The privilege thus thrown open to the prairie women carries with it a responsibility. Those who feel themselves poorly informed along certain lines have time to study the eleven questions in the two months before the voting will take place. Without doubt the democracy of the twentieth century demands the wisdom, sympathy and insight of woman for its full development, and Canadian women cannot set themselves too soon to the solution of the problems now affecting the economic and social well-being of the Dominion. Most men are free to confess that they have made more or less of a botch of trying to run the government by themselves. We look for a new moral impetus, a saner outlook and wider human sympathy to enter into the settlement of our public questions with the advent of women into public affairs.

AN EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN

While we are anxious for as large a response as possible, the educational effect of the Referendum is still more important than the actual voting. Readers will be able to study all these questions at their leisure, discuss the doubtful points through the columns of the Mail Bag during the next two months, and make up their minds calmly and deliberately, free from all outside influences, such as party leanings or the personality of political candidates. No one knows everything about these eleven national questions. Here is a splendid chance for us to learn more about them from each other. By December 3, we hope that over 33,000 of our men and women readers will have come to their own conclusions on these questions and be ready to cast their ballots in The Guide Referendum.

Don't You Forget Us!

The Cold Weather is coming on and we are ready with our

LUMBERSOLE BOOTS

WOOD SOLED

MEN'S
WOMEN'S
YOUTHS'
Or GIRLS'

ALL SIZES

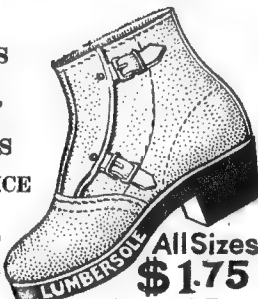
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Mind they are easily lined with felt and are very warm even at 40 deg. below.

For around the farm they are ideal. We can show 10,000 Testimonials easily. As leather has advanced greatly, and we are selling at old prices, we ask you to get at least 2 pairs at a time.

Note Our New ADDRESS:

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\$1.75
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I.X.L. Vacuum Washer

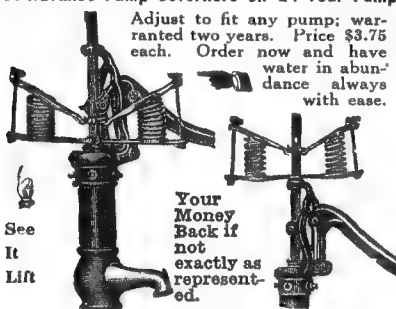
because it is a real washing machine that forces the water through the fabric, and removes dirt by compressed air and suction. No Power Required. Washes anything and everything without friction, also rinses and blues; dry-cleans with gasoline.

Every Woman Should Have One for it not only makes wash-day easy, but it also increases the life of clothes.

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GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Forward this coupon and \$1.50 to The Dominion Utilities Manufacturing Company, Ltd., 482½ Main Street, Winnipeg, Man., and we will send you a sample I.X.L. Vacuum Washer and our agents' proposition, all charges prepaid.

Use Advance Pump Governors on all Your Pumps



Adjust to fit any pump; warranted two years. Price \$3.75 each. Order now and have water in abundance always with ease.

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Your Money Back if not exactly as represented.

Ask your dealer or write International Foundry, G.G., Industrial Bureau, Winnipeg

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MEN TO LEARN A TRADE

We teach Automobile and Gas Tractor Operating and Repairing, Showcard and Sign Writing, Bricklaying, Plumbing and Electric Wiring. We also operate the largest Barber College in Canada. Write for information to THE OMAR SCHOOL OF TRADES AND ARTS, 483 Main St., Winnipeg. Opposite City Hall.

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No lawyer is necessary. Use a handy Bax Legal Will Form. Full instructions and specimen will with each form. You can't go wrong. At all druggists and stationers. Price 35c, three for \$1.00, or by mail, from Bax Will Form Co., Room 116, 280 College Street, Toronto.

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ADVERTISING is the foundation of all successful enterprises. If your advertisement appeared in these pages it would be read by over 31,000 prospective buyers. Patronize our advertisers—advertise yourself—and we will all be successful.

The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 9

who are not farming out West would like to know how much wheat brings us who are ten miles or more from the elevators or where the wheat can be sold. Most of us must sell as soon as threshed, or someone will sell for us, which would be more expensive. For instance, a homesteader 10 miles out, while threshing, hired two teams and wagons at \$6.00 a team per day, 60 bushels to the load, one trip a day is 10 cents a bushel, cost of threshing 10 cents, the seed 10 cents and twine 1½ cents per bushel, all of which must be paid before we have any money to pay out elsewhere. The price for No. 2 wheat, delivered at the elevator here today, is 59 cents, with the usual dockage. While there is wheat shipped from here which is graded No. 1, very little is graded better than No. 2 in the elevators. Accordingly, the price the farmer receives, after paying the above expenses, is 27½ cents per bushel. It would perhaps be impossible for one to get 1000 bushels each year from a quarter section of land, while a part must be used for oats, for feed, and some for summerfallow, hay and pasture. Also chances of loss by hail, frost or drought have all to be considered. But if it is possible, it can only bring \$275.00 for a year's work. That should buy groceries, clothing, coal, repairs for machinery, interest and principal on notes, liens and mortgages. If one should ask how a family shall live on such income the only answer would be Taft's, "God only knows." Many of us will be sold out when mortgages become due and the homesteads owned by the loan companies or those who have money to invest. Intending settlers should be informed and then think twice before attempting to farm out here under present conditions.

All the howl and noise made by the crop boosters will not bring the average yield of wheat to 20 bushels an acre around these parts.

A. F. ECKDAHL.

Young, Sask.

THE SURTAX

Editor, Guide:—In reading the questions for The Guide Referendum there is one question I would like made a little more plain. The fifth question reads as follows:

"Are you in favor of placing a special surtax of \$25 per quarter section upon all vacant farm lands?"

Now what am I to understand by "all vacant farm lands?" Does it mean all deeded land capable of cultivation that is not in cultivation?

Please answer through The Guide as the same question may be ambiguous to others also.

W. E. KEEFER, Ashville, Man.

Note.—It is not possible in submitting a question like this to a referendum to state all the conditions and details involved without submitting a complete bill. Details, however, can safely be left until the principle has been decided. The object of the proposal is to impose an additional tax upon speculators who are holding land idle for a rise in price. Exactly how the land subject to the surtax would be defined need not be decided at present. In Saskatchewan, where this principle has been adopted, there will next year be a surtax of \$10 a quarter section of "The land of any owner or occupant not exceeding 320 acres which has less than one quarter of its area under cultivation, unless such owner or occupant is an actual resident upon the said land." It is upon the principle that Guide readers are asked to vote in the referendum. Those who believe in taxing the speculator's idle lands more heavily than those occupied by farmers will vote "Yes" on question 5.—Editor.

FREE TRADE WITH BRITAIN

Editor, Guide:—Now that your challenge to the Manufacturers' Association to debate the tariff has been refused, it would be interesting for us farmers to study the real reason for their not accepting. As a farmer I believe in free trade. We are producers of raw material and should have the liberty to purchase manufactured goods at the lowest possible price. I am particularly anxious that we get free trade with Great Britain. Don't you think a step in that direction would be of more benefit to the common people of both countries than either a Canadian navy or contribution?

H. BARISH, Wapella.

Our Catalogue For 1914

OF PRETTY JEWELLERY AND
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You will find it a most interesting book to have—especially when lying open in front of you—this coming season of Christmas gift-giving, for it illustrates in the most pleasing and exact way a wide selection chosen from our stock of Diamonds, Fine Jewellery, Watches and Silverware—every article a pleasing gift, varying in price from 25 cents to \$1000.00.

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WE PAY THE FREIGHT

From Factory to Farmer at Factory Prices!

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A Money Back Guarantee with every Tank

HALBRITE STEEL TANK COMPANY

HALBRITE, SASK.

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GET A GALLOWAY

Unqualified satisfaction guaranteed, plenty of time given to satisfy yourself, and it is sold direct from our own factory to your farm with one small factory profit, so that you save from \$50 to \$300, depending on the size engine you buy. That money stays right in your own pocket and you get a better engine.

The Galloway is the most practical engine. It has built into it the engine experience of 30 years. It's the simplest, easiest understood, and therefore free from expensive stoppage for any reason.

My best proof is the fact that tens of thousands of farmers call the Galloway engine the simplest, easiest operated, and best engine they ever saw. They bought it after considering the merits of every other engine in the market, and after years of use they pin their faith to the Galloway.

You want to try a Galloway at my risk I guarantee to ship promptly, I warrant it will arrive in good condition; I guarantee that you can operate it easily; and I promise you faithfully if in any way you are not pleased with the engine I will refund you all your money, pay the freight both ways and take the engine back to Winnipeg. Better still, I have a special proposition which I would like to make you by which you can partly or entirely pay for your engine. Write today for my new catalog.

WM. GALLOWAY, Pres.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

For Baking Success —This Oven Test

Success on some baking days can be expected no matter what flour you use. But constant success is rarer. It can be assured in only one way. The miller must select his wheat by oven test.

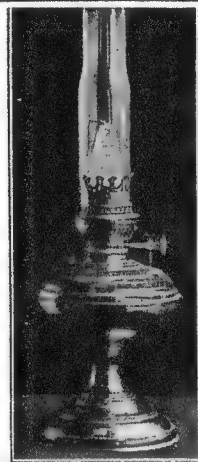
So from each shipment of wheat we take ten pounds as a sample. We grind this into flour. Bread is baked from the flour.

If this bread is high in quality, large in quantity, we use the shipment from which it came. Otherwise we sell it.

Constant baking success comes as a matter of course from flour bearing this name

PURITY

"More Bread and Better Bread" and
"Better Pastry Too" 526



Value For Money

BURNS COAL OIL

Dull Winter evenings are close at hand. You need a light that is non-injurious to the eyes—something that will allow you to while away the tedious hours without the least tiring effect. Here is the very thing: We are offering a limited number of these magnificent "Wonder" table-lamps complete with Burner, Mantle and Chimney for the small sum of

\$3.85

At the price—truly astonishing value, inexpensive in operation, mounted on weighted base.

Be one of the first to get in on this deal.

Mail postal or money order today.

Agents wanted for unrepresented territories.

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272 MAIN STREET

WINNIPEG, MAN.

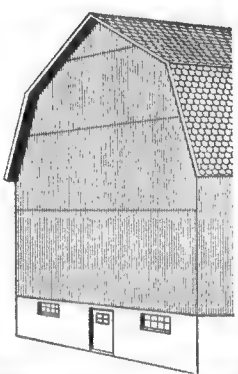
"Metallic" Corrugated Iron Barns are Lightning, Fire, and Weather-Proof

Lumber and labor are too expensive to be used in farm buildings; besides, wood buildings are easily destroyed by fire and lightning. "Metallic" Corrugated Iron makes buildings that last a life-time; that are warm and dry; and proof against fire, lightning and weather.

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You save money on labor and lumber when you use "Metallic" Corrugated Iron. Write for complete information before you buy any building material. We can save you money. Our corrugated iron is made in galvanized or painted sheets, straight or curved.

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When writing to Advertisers mention The Guide

Sunshine

The Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

NEWS OF THE WEEK

I had an interesting letter from one of our readers last week asking advice concerning the finishing of the woodwork in her new home with Berry Brothers' stains and enclosing stamps for samples. I was more than glad to oblige her, but it was such a pity that she did not think to send me at least a rough sketch of the floor plans, showing the size of the rooms and the number of the windows, with the direction they face.

As it happens I have been investigating the question of dull wall paints lately, so I sent along samples giving suggestions for tinting the walls. These dull paints are ever so much more beautiful than most papers and ever so much less expensive than good ones. In fact, I am not sure that if I had unbounded wealth I would use any paper at all in my house. In addition to being soft and restful to the eye and free from irritating patterns, they are washable, which is a very great advantage where there are children. I might mention again that I have a number of samples of the stains referred to above on chestnut, cypress, oak and yellow pine which I will send to anyone building a new home or refinishing an old one, if they will send the postage, which is about eight cents for each little box.

I received a book order this morning from a lady at McTaggart, Sask., who forgot to sign her name. If she will send me a card I will post the books at once.

I am sorry that I could not publish Binsley's letter as it stood, but one of the things she suggested simply could not be done by an unmarried woman without getting herself talked about unpleasantly and I could not conscientiously help her to such a position.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

HAS CLOTHES FOR YOUNG GIRL

Dear Miss Beynon:—I am anxious to know of someone who wants clothes. I have a couple of skirts for a girl about sixteen, a coat and skirt suit for a girl about seventeen or so, and also three coats, one of which is nearly as good as new, for a girl about sixteen; also other clothing. I want to send these to someone who is about the age given, as it would be a shame to cut them up. I wish to get the name and address of someone wanting these clothes and will send them free of charge, paying express.

I am pleased to read of the good work you are doing, Miss Beynon. I am sure you will be rewarded for your interest in such a good cause, as are all others who are doing good work.

I hope you will be able to oblige me in securing someone in want of these goods. There are always some people who are in need. Wishing you success,
ANXIOUS.

HAS NEED OF WINTER THINGS

Dear Miss Beynon:—This is my first letter to you, although we have taken the Grain Growers' Guide for two years. I always like to read the Sunshine page and I find many useful recipes. I have four children and five adults to work for. We are on a farm at present, but it is not our own. It is my husband's mother's and father's place. I don't like it here as it is so lonesome and it is such a long way to town.

As this is my first letter to you, I think I had better ring off. Before I close I would like to know if you could send some second-hand clothes, as I sure could make use of them now the cold weather is coming. With best wishes to your readers I will sign myself
PRAIRIE ROSE.

P.S.—Will pay charges on anything that is sent. P.R.

In asking for clothing, it would be well always to give some idea of your size and the kind of garments you need most.
F. M. B.

WANTS POSITION AWAY FROM HOME

Dear Miss Beynon:—No doubt you will think it high presumption on the part of a complete stranger to write to you asking for a little help. Like so many others I have been an interested reader of your page for a long time and have been tempted to write very, very

often, but lack of something helpful to the page has kept me silent. Again, you seem to be kept busy with letters from other members, letters which are useful as well as interesting.

However, I am going to try my luck and if you are too busy to read my scrawl, just place it in the W.P.B. My need is this: I am a single girl, just about to leave my people for the first time. I would like to get a position settled before I leave here. I know that your page is not an advertisement column, but I wonder if any of the members could tell me of any one needing a companion. I would like to get into Alberta, somewhere near Medicine Hat, if possible, and as I do not consider it safe for a woman to answer the advertisements which we see in the newspapers, I will make that my plea for troubling the members. I think that The Guide is a safe-guard for any woman; at any rate I have complete faith in the page. I may say I am an only daughter and it is very much against the wishes of my people that I am leaving home, but for private reasons I think it best to do so for a time. I have never had to work under a mistress before, and I have been in full charge of a house myself for so long that I should not care to have to go as an ordinary servant. I do not want the members to think this is false pride. It is not so. I have been on a farm with my people for over seven years, so am well used to housework.

I should like to look after some elderly couple. I would do my best for anyone in need of such help.

Now I will ring off for this time and hope that I shall be able to offer a little help myself another time. With best wishes to all, I will sign my pen name
BINSLEY.

I am afraid we cannot guarantee the people who might answer your letter any more than a newspaper could.

F. M. B.



A VARIETY OF GARMENTS THAT CAN
EASILY BE MADE BY THE
HOME DRESSMAKER

7993—A Tucked Yoke Blouse, 34 to 42 bust. With Plaited Peplum, Long or Three-Quarter Sleeves.

7779—Plain Blouse or Shirt Waist, 34 to 44 bust. With Rolled-Over or Straight Cuffs.

7953—Belted Coat for Misses and Small Women, 14, 16 and 18 years. With Peplum that can be made with Cutaway or Straight Front Edge.

7800—Two or Four-Piece Skirt for Misses and Small Women, 14, 16 and 18 years. With Underlying Side Panels, with High or Natural Waist Line.

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7546—Five Gored Skirt for Misses and Small Women, 14, 16 and 18 years. With High or Natural Waist Line, with Panel or Plain Front.

The above patterns will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents for each.

Note.—Everyone sending for patterns is requested to send the number of pattern and the size. This is absolutely necessary to insure satisfactory service.

Save Big
Money
On your
Millinery



Send for this book—

FREE

"Advance Millinery Modes" shows you how to actually save from 30% to 100% on your millinery, and yet get the prettiest, smartest, most bewitching millinery styles worn in London, Paris and New York. The pick of the world's most beautiful creations are here, sold at a lower price than anywhere in the world. Thousands of Canadian women are taking advantage of this. You save the profits of six middlemen. Send for the book now, before you turn the page. Sent absolutely free—no obligation.



London Plumes
Sell for One-half
the Price!

This plume is but one example of your tremendous saving in buying London plumes. In the great fashion centers, exactly the same plume will sell for TWICE AS MUCH. Remember, we save you SIX middlemen's profits. Send a money order now for this gorgeous plume—money back if it is not satisfactory, no questions asked. In any case, whether you want this plume or not, be sure to send for a free copy of "Advance Millinery Modes." It will save you a lot of money on your millinery now. Mail the coupon now.

London Feather Co. Limited

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Please send me your new book, "Advance Millinery Modes."

Name.....

Address.....

City.....

\$2.00 Worth for \$1.00

The 2 in 1 Automatic Awl is a combination of the two best known dollar tools in the world, the Awl using a waxed thread and the Awl using a copper wire. This illustration shows the inside working of the 2 in 1 Automatic Awl. There are several dozen different kinds of Automatic Awls on the market, but this is absolutely the only Awl in the world that will sew with both waxed thread and copper wire. Did you ever try sewing with copper wire? If you haven't, get a 2 in 1 and try it—you will be delighted. Some of the other improvements to be found only in the 2 in 1 are: special hollow grooved needles to prevent the thread from cutting, patented needle for soling boots, diamond pointed needles, and everything packed inside the handle, so that it will slip in your pocket like a knife. We will send the 2 in 1 Automatic Awl complete, with three extra needles, including the patented needle for soling shoes, a large reel of best waxed thread and a skein of our special process copper wire. We will send the whole outfit complete, by mail, charges paid, to any address for \$1.00.



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Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

A LONG LIVED TURTLE

The tale is told in St. Nicholas this month of a turtle who is supposed to be seven hundred years old and who in spite of his many years is still hale and hearty.

Perhaps you have never seen a turtle and do not know that it is a large flat animal with short scaly legs, which with its head it can draw in under the hard shell on its back.

This ancient turtle lives at a place with a very funny name, Waikiki Beach, Honolulu, on the grounds of Prince Kalaniana'ole. You will notice what nice easy names they have in that part of the world.

He is very tame and allows the little Prince and Princesses to ride on his back if they do not want to be carried too far. He has seen kings and princes come and go and could tell many wonderful tales of the changes in his country in the past hundreds of years.

And by the way, where is his country? If you do not know get your geography or atlas and look it up. If you were to do that with every place you read about you would soon get to know your geography well. Try it.

DIXIE PATTON.

FROM THE GRANARY TO THE TABLE

Once upon a time I was a little baby seed. I lived in a large home called a granary. In this home were many other baby seeds just like me. No one could tell one from the other as we all belonged to the same family and looked so much alike. We lived there very quietly until one day my sister cried, "Hark! do you hear that noise? The mice are coming." Then she told us the mice were fond of little grains of wheat and that if they were to eat us we would never grow to be like our mother. We heard them many times after that, but we never saw them.

One day a farmer came and put us into a large sack. It was so dark in the sack and we lay so very near together that I thought we should smother. Soon I felt myself sliding. I tried to cling to the sack, but the other grains in their rush to the sunlight took me along with them. In our wild race we ran into a tube, and, going faster and faster, we soon fell into the seed-drill. Then I felt myself sliding again, for the seed-drill was moving forward. I could hear the driver call out in loud tones to the horses, "Get up!" and round and round went the big wheels of the drill. All at once I went under cover in the rich ground. At first I did not like to be shut in from the sunlight. But one day when I heard the crows I was glad that I was under the coverlet of the ground. I heard their cry of "caw, caw," and how frightened I was! I knew that the crows were near and that they liked the little baby wheat grains. This made me thank the farmer and Mother Nature for giving me such a good home. The crows could not find me and by and by they flew away.

Mother Nature now warmed me and the rains fed me. I went to sleep, but one bright morning I awoke. The rain had been tapping on our great brown house, telling us to awake from our naps. I had grown so large while sleeping that my brown coat burst open. The sun had warmed my bed. I put a little white rootlet out and sent it down into the ground. The gentle spring breeze and the warm days brought my first blade into the sunlight above the ground, and peeping out I was glad to see everything growing fresh and green. I could see the tender sprouting grass and the opening buds. I could hear the bluebird's song and the robin's warble. I could smell the balmy airs of spring.

Mother Nature sent her children every day to help me. The rain came through the soil and brought me food and drink. The sun fairies warmed my sprouting leaves, and the wind brought me fresh air. In June I wore a dainty green dress of slender, graceful leaves. As my sisters and I stood in the great field on the plain, and were wafted to and fro by the winds, we looked like the waves of the rolling deep.

So I grew and grew, and one morning after the dew had given me my cool bath and the sun fairies had dried my leaves, the south wind whispered her song to me and I found myself a full-grown plant. I was proud of my spikelets of flower.

and now could wave with my sisters in the rolling seas of wheat. Down at the base of our spikelets were seed cups in which slept the little baby seeds. The wind rocked them to sleep and, sleeping, they grew to the full-sized wheat grain.

By and by we became tall stalks of golden wheat and the farmer was glad to look at us. When we were fully ripe the great reaping-machine, drawn by a number of horses, came along and cut us down. Then we were picked up and sent whirling through the buzzing jaws of the thresher. Our grains of wheat were screened from the chaff and straw and fell into sacks. Then we were put on trains and transported to the mammoth granaries to be stored away until the flour mills wanted us.

At last we reached the mills. There we were turned into beautiful white flour and shipped to the market. So we, as flour, reached the housewife's or baker's well-stocked kitchen, where we were put into trays, and, being mixed with a little salt, yeast and some water, were kneaded into loaves of bread and baked. This is the story of my life from a little grain of wheat until I became the crust of bread that you eat.

HELEN K. RASMUSSEN,
Standard, Alta. Age 12.

A DOG'S LIFE

I am a big collie dog. My color is black and I have a stub tail. I am quick in catching gophers. I pitch them up in the air and when they are coming down I catch them. In this way I kill them. My size is about two feet and a half long and two feet high. I am so big I cannot run very fast.

My best sport is for some girl or boy to throw sticks into the water and then I'll swim in and fetch it out. Girls and boys are my best playmates. My master is very kind to me and he plays with me too.

I do not like any music, or I do not like a gun in sight, and I let people know this by whining and they always see me when I whine. I am not very friendly with strangers that come to my master's place after night unless I know they are not going to harm anything.

I do not run after cattle when I am not told to go, but often see other dogs do it. I fight with some other dogs that go snuffing around the place and I generally win. I have a comfortable home and I hope I never leave the master I am with now.

COLLIE.
SOFFA BEST.

Laura, Sask. Age 14.
A splendid story, Sofa. Write again.

THE LIFE OF AN ONION

I am a very small black seed and I was planted in the ground. I thought it was dark and dreary in the ground. At last I woke up to find myself growing in a lovely bed side by side with brothers and sisters like myself.

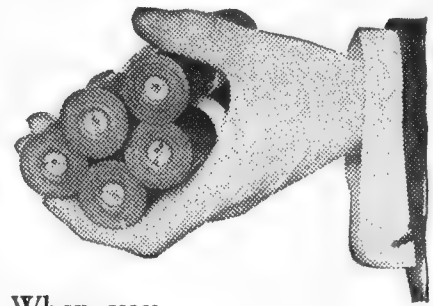
I found myself with two beautiful green stems in the glorious sunshine. But I still kept on growing and began to find myself growing a lovely snow white ball. This ball kept on growing all through the warm summer months. In the early fall as the frost was approaching I found myself quite a large ball, or as the old farmer called me, a large onion.

One warm day in the fall the farmer's boys and girls came out and pulled me up and put me in a big basket along with lots of others like myself. I was quite proud when they took me to the house and the old farmer said as he picked me up, "Oh, what a lovely onion!" Some days later on the farmer took me and the rest for a long drive and at last we reached a place called a town. We stopped at a grocery store where the farmer sold us all for a high price. We stayed in our new home quite a while.

One day a richly dressed lady came in the store and when she spied me she said, "Oh, what a lovely onion!" and she decided to take me home. When we reached there the lady gave me to a maid who peeled me and washed and sliced me up into a beautiful dish which was decorated with pretty green leaves, and then was put on to a table with other vegetables. Then there were some strange people came and my life was ended.

NEOMA HAWKINS,
Age 12.

A handful of film cartridges--the only ammunition you need



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Hunt with a

KODAK

Only see that they are loaded with genuine Kodak film. "Kodak" on the spool end identifies the genuine.

We keep only the Genuine
Kodak Goods

Steele Mitchell Ltd.

Dept. "G"
Winnipeg, Man.

NOTICE

Pursuant to the resolution of the Directors of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, at a meeting held in Winnipeg, April 3rd, 1913, Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the said Company will be held in the Assembly Hall in the Industrial Bureau (corner Main and Water streets), in the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, on Tuesday, November 11th, A.D. 1913, at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m.

WM. MOFFAT, Secretary.

Winnipeg,
Sept. 25th, A.D. 1913.

**Buy
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Factory**

Here's a chance for you to buy your range from the factory and save 30%—to buy it on easy terms and to get the very range

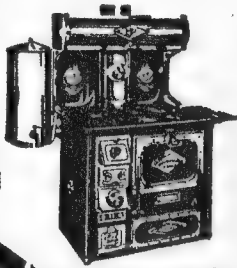
you would choose, even if you had to pay the retail price.

Our free book shows you exactly what the range is like. It describes each point clearly, and we guarantee our range to be just as represented.

You might as well save the retail profit. Mail the coupon to-day.

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steel body—
unbreakable
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Malleable &
Steel Range Mfg.
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We Pay
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Name.....
Address.....

Manitoba

This section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. O. Henders, President.

October 14, 1913.

To the Secretary:—

Encouraged by the successes we met with in our first effort to solve the problem of farm labor in Manitoba, we are commencing to arrange for supplying labor on the same plan for the coming year.

As every farmer knows there is a disposition on the part of farm laborers who are engaged for the summer months, or for a year, to frame up an excuse for leaving their employer when harvest time approaches, in order to secure the high wages that prevail during the harvest months. Our experience this year shows that some of the new comers have that tendency as well.

I am enclosing you a draft form of contract for consideration. Make any suggestion or criticism that occurs to you by way of improvement, and after receiving those criticisms and suggestions we will have a contract drafted in legal form. I especially desire your opinion on the clause specifying the different amounts to be paid in different months when the man leaves before the end of his year's engagement; and suggest as to whether that proposition is practical and if the amount placed opposite each month is a proper division when the yearly engagement is for \$250.00.

We supplied last season 187 farm laborers from Britain, all on the advanced fare basis, and had to return their money to nearly as many more farmers because we could not get them men on time.

Our difficulty was not because men could not be secured in the Old Country, but because our agent could not secure passages on the boats reaching Canadian ports in March, April and May owing to the rush of emigrants to Canada. We will obviate this difficulty this year by making our arrangements early. Our agent advises us that he has already secured space with the C.P.R. and Allan Line for January, February and March sailings, and that he has men ready to sail as soon as applications are received.

The best time for a farmer who employs his help by the year to get his men is in the winter, so that they may get used to him and his work before the busy season commences.

We expect to work this "Farm Help Scheme" for our members through the branches. All applications for men should come to the Central office from the branch secretary, who will shortly be supplied with application forms. We hope in this way to overcome some of the difficulties we met with this year, and be in a better position to protect the farmer who may happen to get an unsuitable man, and what is sometimes just as necessary, protect men who happen to be sent to an unscrupulous farmer.

Adequate supply of efficient and permanent farm help is one of our farmers' most serious problems. Our Associations and members should co-operate in an honest effort to solve that problem. Our branches should take the question up at an early meeting and find out how many of their members want to secure men for next year's work and report to the Central office.

Yours truly,
MAN. GRAIN GROWERS' ASSN.
R. McKENZIE, Sec'y.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 25, 1913.

To the Secretary:—

Dear Sir:—

At the last annual convention the following resolution was passed:—

"Whereas, some system of hail insurance is desirable to protect the agriculturist in some measure from the periodical losses which occur to growing crops through hail storms;

"Resolved that this Association approves of the principle of inter-municipal hail insurance with uniform appraisments, and hopes that the Manitoba Legislature will frame and introduce a bill along such lines during the coming session of the Legislature, and that our executive be directed to confer with the Provincial Government, or any member of the Legislature, in arranging the details of a bill."

In accordance with this instruction the executive appointed Mr. Frank Simpson, Mr. R. M. Wilson and the writer, a special committee to prepare a bill and

confer with the government with a view of having a hail insurance act passed at the last session of the Legislature embodying the principle of inter-municipal hail insurance.

The committee hearing that M. G. H. Malcolm, M.P.P. for Birtle, had prepared a hail insurance bill which he intended to introduce into the legislature solicited his co-operation. Mr. Malcolm generously abandoned his own bill and gave us valuable assistance in preparing ours, believing that if the Grain Growers succeeded in inducing the government to accept the principle of the bill it would be more likely to pass than a bill introduced by a private member.

After several days work the committee drafted a bill (copies of which I enclose you) and presented it to members of the government, who promised to consider the matter in council and advise us as to results. Inquiring subsequently we were informed that due to delay in getting the bill printed and the advanced stage of the session it would not be possible to deal with it for another year.

Adequate hail protection has been agitating the Grain Growers' minds for some years, and the principles involved in this bill being co-operative in character seems to provide a remedy that would meet the case without being a burden on any individual.

We are submitting the bill to the different branches early in the season for their consideration and it is to be hoped they will give it serious attention and suggest any changes by way of improving the details of the bill that may appeal to them.

The question will come up for final disposal at the next annual convention, and I would suggest that you appoint a committee of your branch to deal with the draft bill clause by clause, have them report to a full meeting of your members, have any change or amendment your branch want to make after full discussion, put in the form of a motion and report to me. If these amendments be sent in early enough they will be forwarded to other branches for consideration and finally considered at the annual convention.

If there is anything in the bill you do not understand, write for explanation.

R. McKENZIE, Sec'y,
Manitoba Grain Growers' Association,

BILL

An Act Respecting Inter-Municipal Hail Insurance

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba, enacts as follows:

1. This act may be cited as "The Inter-Municipal Hail Insurance Act."

2. The council of any rural municipality may pass the by-law contained in schedule A annexed hereto, and upon the passing of such by-law, all land (except as hereinafter provided) in each such municipality shall become subject to the provisions of this act.

3. The council of any rural municipality may submit such by-law to a vote of the ratepayers upon their own initiative or shall be compelled to do so upon the receipt by the clerk of such municipality not later than the first day of October in any year of a petition from twenty-five per cent. in number of resident ratepayers whose names appear on the last revised list of municipal voters as owners or tenants of land liable to come under the provisions of this act, asking them to do so and it shall be the duty of such council at their first meeting to be called by the clerk, if necessary to pass the first and second readings, and after such by-law has received a majority of the votes cast of persons entitled to vote upon such by-law the council shall at their next regular meeting give such by-law its third reading and the clerk of such municipality shall within five days thereafter furnish a copy of such by-law to the provincial treasurer.

4. Such by-law shall be submitted to a vote of those entitled to vote thereupon at the date set for the municipal elections, and if no elections be held that year then the expense of such voting shall be specially assessed upon the property liable to be taxed under this act.

5. Any person may vote for such a by-law who is the owner of land liable to be taxed under this act, or is the tenant of lands liable to such taxation and has applied to be assessed under this act, and whose names appear as the rated owner or tenant of such lands in the list of voters used in such election.

6. The ballot, used for a vote upon such by-law, shall be in the following form:

MONEY BY-LAW NO.
Rural Municipality of

A by-law to assess all arable and pasture land in this municipality (unless exempted by request of the owners) not to exceed four cents per acre with a right to compensation at the rate of \$5.00 per acre for total loss, or pro rata for partial loss, in case of damage by hail to any lands paying such levy, from and out of the fund to be known as the Inter-Municipal Hail Insurance Fund.

FOR THE BY-LAW
AGAINST THE BY-LAW

7. If a vote is taken upon such by-law upon the date set for a municipal election, when there are contests at such election, and no extra expense is incurred on account of such by-law except the cost of printing, such expense shall be defrayed out of the ordinary municipal revenue.

8. The reeves of each rural municipality in the province of Manitoba

passing a by-law as provided in section 3 hereof shall hold a meeting at such place and time (after the receipt by the "Minister" of a copy of each by-law) as he may by notice to the secretary of such several municipalities direct—and annually thereafter—to elect one of their number as chairman, whose duty it shall be to preside at the annual and special meetings, to examine accounts and transact all necessary business in connection with the provisions of this act and the management of the Inter-Municipal Hail Insurance Fund created by this act, and such board at its first meeting and at each annual meeting thereafter appoint an executive official to be known as the managing director, and fix his remuneration, who shall carry out all duties in connection with the provisions of this act at such times as the said board is not in session.

9. In any municipality passing such by-law all land subject to the provision of this act shall be subject to an annual levy not to exceed four cents per acre.

10. The municipal council of any municipality which has passed the said by-law may exempt any land in such municipality from paying such levy under this act, if such land can be described as purely timber land, or any land (to the extent of one-quarter section or less) when the resident ratepayer thereon makes application to the secretary of the municipality for such exemption in the form provided in schedule B annexed hereto, and in such case such land exempted from taxation shall not be entitled to any of the benefits conferred by this act.

11. For the purposes of this act any person who is the tenant of any arable land, or land partly arable and partly pasture in such municipality, who is not liable for taxes upon such land, may elect to be assessed under section 9 in the form provided in schedule C annexed hereto and to pay the annual levy therein provided, and upon so doing shall be entitled to all the benefits of this act, as if he were, during the year for which he is so assessed, the actual owner thereof.

12. The levy as hereinbefore provided shall be made at the same time as, and as part of, the annual municipal taxes raised under the ordinary municipal assessment, and all taxes levied under the provisions of this act shall be remitted by the municipality to the provincial treasurer of Manitoba on or before the first day of January in each year, and shall be placed by him in a trust fund, which may be invested from time to time in any way in which the provincial treasurer is authorized to invest any trust fund in his hands.

Concluded Next Week

Never expect great things from sloth, nor regard carelessness as the parent of any good. Feeble efforts cannot produce powerful results. It is the hand of the diligent that maketh rich.

The Oliver Will Do Your Plowing

A STUDY of Oliver Plow features proves to you that the Oliver is the right plow for your work in practically every case. The conditions of your locality were carefully studied, and an Oliver plow was designed to meet those conditions. The Oliver trademark has stood for the best in plows for over fifty years.

Oliver Plows Are Made to Meet Western Canadian Plowing Conditions

Oliver sulky and gang plows have landed beams which enable you to work four horses abreast with no horse walking on the plowed ground, and without side strain on the beams. Shares and moldboards are correctly curved; the extra high wheels have adjustable bearings and extra wide tires. These features mean light running, long wear, better work—the right plow to buy.

Oliver tractor-gangs are built up of 4, 5, and 6-base sections, enabling you to use a gang with any desired number of bottoms. This construction also makes the Oliver tractor-gang the



most flexible of all. It follows the lay of the land and plows evenly.

We call your attention here to only a few of the many important features of the Oliver plows. You know the kind of plow you need. You will find just that plow in the Oliver line. See and study the plows for yourself at the I H C local agent's place of business. Get a catalogue from him, or, write the nearest branch house.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd

WESTERN BRANCH HOUSES

At Brandon, Man.; Calgary, Alta.; Edmonton, Alta.; Estevan, Sask.; Lethbridge, Alta.; North Battleford, Sask.; Regina, Sask.; Saskatoon, Sask.; Winnipeg, Man.; Yorkton, Sask.
These plows are made at Hamilton, Ont.



BRITISH MARKET FOR CANADIAN CATTLE

Export of Live Animals Practically Nil While Demand for Carcass Meat Increases

Ottawa, Oct. 9.—Some additional facts dealing with the falling away of the demand for live animals by Great Britain is contained in a report of the board of agriculture and fisheries for England for the year 1912, which recently reached Ottawa.

According to the report the number of cattle imported into England alive has been declining year by year since 1905, when 565,000 were landed. In 1911 the number had fallen to 200,000, but in 1912 it fell to less than one-fourth of that, the total received being only 49,000. Imports of live sheep, which practically ceased in 1910, but recovered slightly in 1911, fell again to 15,000 in 1912. The decadence of the trade in live animals has been balanced by the increased imports of animals "in the carcass." The quantity of fresh beef imported in 1912 exceeded 8,000,000 cwt., having doubled in ten years. The imports of fresh mutton amounted to over 5,000,000 cwt., being somewhat less than in 1910 and 1911, but over 1,000,000 cwt. more than they were ten years ago. Taking all kinds of meat together, over-sea receipts were in 1912, as in 1911, about 21,000,000 cwt. The total reached \$226,092,060.

Other Trading

During the past six years the quantity of dead meat received from the United States has declined from 6¼ million cwt. in 1907 to less than 3 million cwt. in 1912, while those from Canada have fallen from nearly 1,000,000 cwt. to less than half a million cwt. Supplies from New Zealand have shown no expansion, and practically the whole of the increased supply has come from Argentine and Australia. The insignificance to which the import of live animals has been reduced has already been noted, but the tendency to replace this trade by the importation of dead meat has been evident for many years past. The value of the live cattle imported in 1912 was less than \$4,860,000, while in 1897 it was nearly \$51,030,000. The United States supplied 39,987 head of the imports last year, Canada 6,800, and the Channel Islands 2,126. The value of live sheep imported in 1912 was \$115,634, as compared with \$8,663,163 for 1895, in which year the imports were unusually large. The United States supplied 14,237 of the year's total and Canada the remainder.

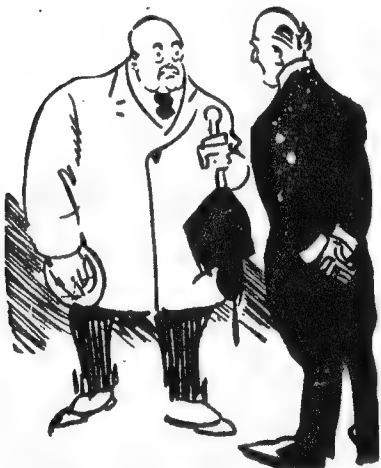
HAIL INSURANCE

Profit Shown in Saskatchewan After All Losses Paid

Regina, Sask., Oct. 16.—Out of 115 municipalities taking advantage of the new provincial hail insurance act, there will be 96 in which claims for damage will be paid this year, these claims totalling \$723,684.79. The report of the hail commission was issued today and shows that after every claim and expense has been met, there will be a surplus of \$50,000.

The damage by hail is shown to be scattered in Northern and Southern municipalities and the claims paid in the Northern municipalities totals \$332,877.71, while those in the South aggregate \$390,807.08.

NEXT!



"Doctor, I've got awful pains in my head. What's the matter with me?"
"Headache, sir! Two dollars is my fee."

IT'S FREE

THE FARMERS' SUPPLY CO.'S
BIG NEW CATALOG

NOW READY FOR MAILING

It is crammed full of BIG BARGAINS at prices that guarantee you a saving of 25 to 50%. You will find a complete line of FURNITURE, STOVES, HEATERS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES, BOOTS, HARDWARE and numerous other articles for the HOME and FARM. Every one of these articles is fully GUARANTEED to give satisfaction or your money will be refunded with all freight charges. SEND for this WONDERFUL BOOK—It's entirely FREE—won't cost you a cent, and it will be the means of saving you considerable on your purchases, besides giving you merchandise of QUALITY that is only obtainable at our store.

\$21.00 FOR THIS
KITCHEN CABINET

Is fully \$10 under what others ask. You will agree that this is a big saving on an up-to-date cabinet. Entire cabinet is made of Ash, finished golden. Base is 26x45 inches, with basswood top, two large linen drawers, cutting board, tilting flour bin, which holds 50 pounds of flour, and two cupboards fitted with utensil racks. The top has two cupboards for china with art glass doors, three small drawers and tilting sugar bin. Below is a long shelf with rack for spice cans which are supplied free, with coffee and tea canisters.

By purchasing in car shipments for cash direct from the Factory and selling direct to you, with only our one small profit added, is the secret of our extraordinary low prices.

Better order early as we expect a big demand for this cabinet and do not want to have you disappointed. Utensils shown not included

\$21.00

No. G. 3071

COAL OIL

21c to 27c Per Gallon at
Wholesale Prices

Purchase your coal oil direct and save 10 to 20 cents per gallon over what you will pay locally. We supply only the finest grades, put up in 45-gallon barrels.

128x—MONARCH BRAND—This oil gives a white even light and will not smoke the chimney. Barrel \$2.00 extra. Price, per gallon.....27c

129x—SUPERIOR BRAND—A higher grade oil that will burn better and last longer than the ordinary coal oil. Barrel \$2.00 extra. Price, per gallon.....25c

130x—FARMERS' SPECIAL BRAND—Similar to that sold at 28 cents to 32 cents per gallon. Buying in large quantities enables us to save 30 to 50 per cent. Barrel \$2.00 extra. Price, per gallon.....23c

131x—OUR BRIGHT LIGHT BRAND—An excellent grade of oil. May be used in the house lamps and will give a steady light. Barrel \$2.00 extra. Price, per gallon.....21c

THE FARMERS' SUPPLY CO. LTD. Dept. 175-179 Bannatyne Ave., Winnipeg

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HALLAM'S TRAPPERS' GUIDE BOOK. 96 pages, illustrated—printed in French or English. Game Laws revised to date, tells you how, when and where to trap, bait and traps to use, and many other valuable facts concerning the Raw Fur Industry, sent absolutely free for the asking.

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\$400,000.00

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We will also send you free for the asking, Hallams up-to-the-minute Raw Fur quotations and market report.

Over 100,000 Trappers and fur collectors all over Canada send us their Raw Furs because they know we pay highest prices and do all we claim—we pay express or mail charges on shipments, don't charge any commission, and send money same day Furs are received. Ask any Trapper who has shipped to us. Indications are that Fur prices will be extremely high this season. We will send you price lists, tags, envelopes, etc. free. 1008

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THE snail of the farm is the plow, the slowest of all field implements. Plow all day with two horses and at night you have tilled only two and one-half acres. An expert says the work of the plow takes more power than all the factories of the world. But the farm tractor has changed all that. The horse plows an acre for \$1.25; the tractor for 45 cents. Those are government statistics. An I H C tractor has plowed sixty acres in twenty-four hours. Compare that with the horse's record. One horse is tired in six hours; an I H C tractor will run twenty-four hours. It will pull at once plow, harrow, and seeder, doing all in one swift operation. That's only a glimpse of the possibilities in

I H C Oil Tractors

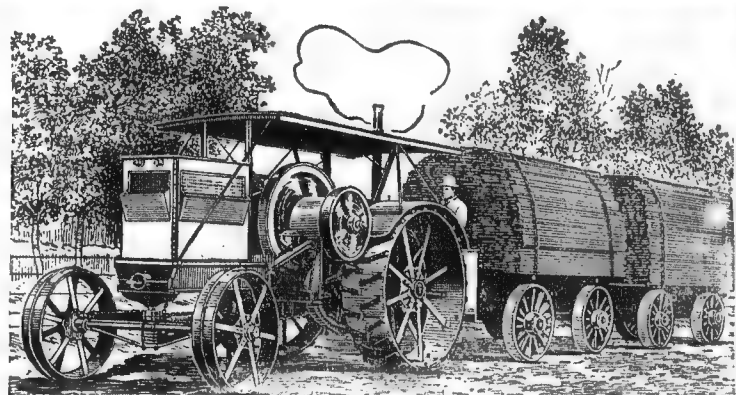
Their great value and steady popularity lies in their many uses, their capacity for work, and their dependability in doing that work at reasonable cost. In all kinds of belt and draw-bar work, pulling field machines, hauling, threshing, shredding, etc., I H C tractors are unsurpassed. The simple, powerful engine defies trouble. Transmission and gearing are carefully protected from dirt and grit. Economical in fuel consumption, and fuel conveniently handled. Wide rims of wheels prevent cutting in swampy ground. No delay in firing up as in steam engines. I H C tractors are made in sizes for all farms, of 6-12, 7-15, 10-20, 12-25, 15-30, 25-45, and 30-60-horse power. I H C general purpose engines run all sorts of small machines about the barn and yard, sizes 1 to 50-horse power, operating on various fuels.

See the I H C local agent. Get his advice as to the style and size of tractor most profitable for you. He will give you catalogues, or, write direct to the

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd

WESTERN BRANCH HOUSES

At Brandon, Man.; Calgary, Alta.; Edmonton, Alta.; Estevan, Sask.; Lethbridge, Alta.; North Battleford, Sask.; Regina, Sask.; Saskatoon, Sask.; Winnipeg, Man.; Yorkton, Sask.



After the Big Decline

You need the very best possible service in getting a reasonable price for your grain. Tremendous receipts and unsettled money conditions have wrought havoc with prices, but there is always a BEST price, and that is what we aim to get. With wheat to-day the lowest in several years, farmers can do well to hold at home for better prices, or, if they must sell, can very well take future grain against their cash sale, with very good prospects of getting a considerably higher price later on. On coarse grains in particular we can get you good bids.

BLACKBURN & MILLS

(A. M. BLACKBURN) (D. K. MILLS)
531 Grain Exchange Telephones Main 46 and 3570 Winnipeg, Man.

N. M. Paterson & Co.

262-266 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg

Elevators:
St. Boniface
Man. and
Fort William
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Members of
Winnipeg
Grain
Exchange

You want quick returns on your Grain and the highest prices. Have your grain unloaded in Winnipeg. Consign your cars to the Paterson Elevator, St. Boniface, and send bills of lading to us or to your commission agent. Government Weights and Grades. A trial car will convince you.

Grain Shippers!

Over fifty years' experience in the grain trade of Canada and the facilities to enable us to give every necessary attention to all carlot shipments entrusted to our care are a guarantee to you of satisfactory results.

Bill your cars "Notify James Richardson & Sons, Limited." That will enable us to see that your shipment has dispatch, check up grading and make prompt disposition in accordance with your wishes. We are prepared to handle cars strictly on commission or to wire out net quotations, if desired. Liberal advances and prompt adjustment with Government Certificate. Any Banker will tell you our standing in the grain trade is the very highest. Write us for desired information re shipping and disposition of grain in carload lots. If you haven't already one of our Data for Grain Shippers, let us send you one. It will be of value to you.

COMMISSION DEPARTMENT

James Richardson & Sons, Limited
GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE, CALGARY

BONDED

LICENSED

THE SQUARE DEAL GRAIN CO. LTD

A STRAIGHT COMMISSION HOUSE

We stand for good faith towards shippers; competent service as selling agents; and promptness in attending to correspondence and in remitting advances and settlements. Try us.

E. A. PARTRIDGE, President and General Manager. W. E. McNAUGHTON, Office and Sales Manager.
OFFICE: 414 CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Saskatchewan

This section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

District Convention

I have just returned from Swift Current where I went to arrange for our convention on October 27 and 28, and was very successful. The President of the Swift Current Board of Trade, Wm. Leslie, took the matter out of my hands and arranged to supply us with the Lyric Theatre at the expense of the Board of Trade, and also arranged with the manager of the Carlton Hotel (now in course of completion) to supply us with sleeping accommodation for fifty, at a small charge.

Everything at present points to a very successful convention. I will send you a copy of the program and instructions to locals and delegates, which I am sending to all the local secretaries in a few days.

JOHN NEWTON BURRILL,
Director Dis. 14.

Dear Mr. Green:—

I am writing to ask for petition forms for Woman's Suffrage, as I understand you will send what is required to anyone asking you. Mrs. J. Tait and I wish to canvass Meota and surrounding country for names of women, and men, too, if necessary, as we do not wish to let this chance slip which Mr. Scott has given us to let him know what we want. Any advice or instructions you can give will be gratefully received.

MRS. HUGH McMILLAN.

Meota, Sask.

Dear Mr. Green:—

I have secured a number of names on the enclosed petition. I hope it is not too late in being sent in. I have been as busy as a mother of six children usually is on a farm, but I took the time and found no trouble in getting signatures, except that the women here live very far apart. But we want the vote and are very thankful to you for the part you have taken and are taking in getting it for us.

MRS. N. J. ANDERSON.
Sutherland.

JEANNE D'ARC

The land was broken in despair,
The princes quarrelled in the dark,
When clear and tranquil, through the troubled air
Of selfish minds and wills that did not dare,
Your star arose, Jeanne d'Arc.

O virgin breast with lilies white,
O sun-burned hand that bore the lance,
You taught the prayer that helps men to unite,
You brought the courage equal to the fight,
You gave a heart to France!

Your king was crowned, your country free,
At Rheims you had your soul's desire;
And then, at Rouen, maid of Dom'remy,
The black-robed judges gave your victory
The martyr's crown of fire.

And now again the times are ill,
And doubtful leaders miss the mark;
The people lack the single faith and will
To make them one,—your country needs
you still,—
Come back again, Jeanne d'Arc!

O woman-star, arise once more
And shine to bid our land advance;
The old heroic trust in God restore,
Renew the brave, unselfish hopes of yore,
And give our Canada a chance!
—Henry van Dyke.

Truth And Its Effect On The Exponent

"Woe unto scribes, pharisees and hypocrites; for ye make clean the outside of the cup and platter, but within they are full of extortion and excess."

"Ye pay tithe of mint and anise and cummin, and have omitted the weightier matter of the law—judgment, mercy and faith. These ought ye to have done and not to leave the other undone."

"I came not to send peace on earth, but a sword, and a man's foes shall be they of his own household."

"Ye blind guides which strain at a gnat and swallow a camel."

"Ye serpents, ye generation of vipers; how can ye escape the damnation of hell?"

"Behold I send unto you prophets, wise men, and scribes; and some of them ye shall kill and crucify and some of them ye shall scourge in your synagogues and persecute them from city to city, that on you may come all the righteous blood shed."

"How often would I have gathered thy children together even as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wing and ye would not."

"And Jesus went up to Jerusalem and found in the temple those that sold oxen and sheep and doves and the changers of money sitting, and when he had made a scourge of small cords he drove them all out of the temple, and the sheep, and the oxen, poured out the changers' money and overthrew the tables."

Then the band and the captains and the officers of the Jews took Jesus and bound him, and the high priest then asked Jesus of his disciples and his doctrine. Jesus answered, "I spoke openly to the world, in secret I have said nothing; why askest thou me? Ask them which heard me."

One of the officers which stood by struck Jesus with the palm of his hand.

Jesus answered him, "If I have spoken evil, bear witness of the evil, but if well, why smitest thou me? To this end came I unto the world that I should bear witness unto the truth."

Pilate said, "What is truth?"

And Pilate when he had called together the chief priests and the rulers and the people said, "Ye have brought this man to me as one that perverteth the people and behold I have examined him before you and have found no fault in this man as touching those things whereof ye accuse him."

"No, nor yet Herod, for I sent you to him." And they cried out all at once, "Away with this man."

Pilate said unto them, "Why, what evil hath he done?"

And they were instant with loud voices requiring that he might be crucified. And the voices of them and of the chief priests prevailed, and Pilate gave sentence as they required. He delivered Jesus to their will and when they were come to a place called Calvary, there they crucified him. Then said Jesus, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do."

The above shows at once the weakness of the people. The Hierarchy. The dependent autocracy and Right in the hands of a wrong Might. Wanted, a might that is right.

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

GEESSE	per lb.	13c
LIVE OLD HENS	"	12c
LIVE OLD ROOSTERS	"	11c
TURKEYS (old or young)	"	17c
DUCKS	"	13c
SPRING CHICKENS...BEST MARKET PRICE		

SHIP US YOUR POTATOES, WE WILL PAY THE BEST MARKET PRICE

These prices are all f.o.b. Winnipeg
Poultry Crates sent on request

Cash sent immediately upon receipt of goods

Golden Star Fruit and Produce Co.
LUSTED ST., WINNIPEG

JOHN BRIGHT

was the greatest Englishman of the last hundred years. He was a reformer with the courage of his convictions. He was an honest politician who cared more for the welfare of the people than for the glory and gifts of office. Read the "Life of John Bright," by Barry O'Brien, post paid 40 cents. Ask for our complete catalog of progressive and agricultural books. It's free

Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide
Winnipeg, Man.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG FUTURES				
Wheat—	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	May
Oct. 14.....	80½	80½	80½	84½
Oct. 15.....	80	80	79½	84½
Oct. 16.....	78½	79½	78½	84
Oct. 17.....	78½	78½	78½	83½
Oct. 18.....	78½	78½	78½	83½
Oct. 19.....	78½	78½	78½	83½
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THANKSGIVING DAY HOLIDAY
Owing to Monday, October 20, being Thanksgiving Day, our market page goes to press this week on Saturday night.

GRAIN INSPECTION			
Cars inspected for Thursday, Oct. 16, 1913:	1913	1912	
Spring Wheat—			
1 Manitoba hard	22	1	
1 hard white Fife	561	111	
1 Manitoba Nor.	289	517	
2 Manitoba Nor.	71	174	
No. 4	5	24	
No. 5	1	3	
No. 6	1	2	
Feed	1	1	
Rejected 1	29	..	
Smutty	1	..	
No grade	54	151	
Rejected	1	29	
Condemned	1	..	
Winter Wheat	1036	1013	
Total wheat	1052	1034	
Oats—			
2 C.W.	89	55	
3 C.W.	30	9	
Extra 1 feed	1	10	
1 feed	1	3	
2 feed	10	8	
Rejected	2	3	
No grade	..	45	
Mixed grain	8	..	

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FARMS FOR SALE OR RENT

FARM 960 ACRES—670 UNDER CROP; SEVEN roomed house, barn for thirty head stock, good water, granaries, bunk house, chicken house, two windmills, pasture fenced. Will lease for one, two or five years—terms to suit tenant. Will furnish hay and pasture for stock without charge. Best grain district in West. Ideal stock farm. Will rent with option of buying and applying rent on purchase price. Address, P.O. Box 43, Allan, Sask.

TO RENT, FOR A PERIOD OF THREE TO five years—a fine farm of two to three sections, with good buildings. About 750 acres ready for crop next year. A good opportunity for a hustler. No other need apply. Give full particulars of what help, machinery and horses you have. Box 214, Hanley, Sask.

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR LANDS—FIVE pedigree Missouri Jacks and one imported Percheron Stallion and one Grade Percheron Stallion; all in good condition, and from four to eight years old. Hugo Gouthro, Ranfurly, Alta. 42-43

FARM STOCK FOR SALE

FOREST HOME FARM—OLYDE STAL- lions, one, two and three years. Mares and fillies. Shorthorn bulls and heifers. Yorkshire pigs, May farrow. Some splendid Oxford Down rams, shearlings and lambs. Stations Carman and Roland. Andrew Graham, Pomeroy P.O., Man. 31tf

FOR SALE—SIXTY HEAD REGISTERED Shorthorns and Berkshires. Both sexes. Choice breeding. W. N. Crowell, Napinka, Man. 41-4

AYRSHIRES, BERKSHIRES, SHROP- shires. Stock all ages, singles, pairs, or herds for sale. John Alston, Lakeview Dairy Farm, Prince Albert.

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HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND Ponies—Pony vehicles, harness, saddles. J. F. Marples, Poplar Park farm, Hartney, Man. 31tf

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SWINE

WA-WA-DELL FARM OFFERS: SHEEP— Registered Leicesters, 20 mature rams, 30 big, lusty, ram lambs, 50 choice breeding ewes, 20 ewe lambs, 300 young grade ewes, 150 high grade ewe lambs, choice foundation stock. Large, prolific, bacon-type Berkshires—80 spring and summer farrowed pigs, bred from winners, pairs not akin. Milking Shorthorns—young bulls. Prices moderate. Can ship direct on any railroad. Every shipment must satisfy or return at my expense. Money refunded. A. J. Mackay, Macdonald, Man.

BERKSHIRE BOARS—THREE MONTHS OLD, \$15 00 each; from choice stock. Mackie Bros., Headlip, Man. 42-44

PURE BRED ENGLISH BERKSHIRES FOR sale—all ages, from \$8 00 and upwards; papers given. Edward Brookshaw, Alexander, Man.

STEVE TOMECKO, LIPTON, SASK. Breeder of Berkshire Swine. 18tf

HORSES

IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLIONS and mares, from noted stock. Shetland ponies. Good grade work horses always on hand. Enquiries invited. Sutherland Stables, Sutherland Bros., Prince Albert, Sask.

SHEEP

3,000 CHOICE YOUNG GRADE BREEDING ewes, 70 registered Shropshire ewes, and 75 registered Shropshire rams. For sale cheap. S. Downie and Sons, Carstairs, Alta.

OXFORD DOWNS SHEEP FOR SALE—TWO shearling rams, \$15.00; ram lambs, \$10.00. Rogers Bros. Rochdale Man. 42-43

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FUR AND HIDE DRESSERS. COW-HIDE Robes, Overcoats, a Specialty. Tanners of "Sarcee" brand lace leathers. Buyers of Hides. Calgary Tannery Co. Ltd., East Calgary.

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TURKEYS, GEESSE, DUCKS, CHICKENS, eggs, poultry supplies. Catalogue giving valuable advice mailed free. Maw's instant louse killer, easily applied on roosts, kills lice instantly; half pound, postage paid, 50c. Edward's Roup Cure, in drinking water, prevents and cures disease, half pound, postage paid, 50c. Maw and Sons, Armstrong, B.C.

FINE WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS FOR sale—\$2 00 each; from first class stock; no culls shipped. H. Moisson, Alexander, Man. 42-44

FOR SALE—ROSE AND SINGLE COMB Red Cockerels from prize-winning stock. \$1.50, \$2.50 and \$5 each. Frank Holmes, Broadway, Saskatoon. 40-3

BUFF ORPINGTONS, WHITE WYAN- dottes and Rose Comb Brown Leghorn Cockerels for sale. Also Pullets. James Partridge, Carnduff, Sask. 41-6

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—PRIZE WIN- ning, heavy laying strains, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00. R. A. Alexander, Nutana, Sask. 43-46

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BUTTER WANTED — WE WANT 1,000 dairy farmers who can ship us 40 to 50 lbs. first class butter every 2 or 3 weeks. preferably in lb. prints, although tubs also are in excellent demand. We will pay highest cash prices at all times. Remittance made immediately on receipt of shipment. Will furnish good heavy butter boxes at 50c each, to contain 50 1-lb. prints. These boxes should last several seasons, and are returnable by express at a small charge. Simpson Produce Company, Winnipeg, Man. 23tf

EGGS—THE SIMPSON PRODUCE COM- pany, Winnipeg, will pay cash for ship ments of eggs, butter, etc. Special demand and premium prices for non-fertile eggs. Highest market prices at all times. Quick returns. 23tf

HONEY

EXTRACTED AND BULK COMB HONEY— Italian bees. Write B. Brewster, Dominion City, Man. 40-2

MISCELLANEOUS

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED (MEN AND women). Report local information, names, etc. to us. We have valuable markets for same. No canvassing. Confidential. Good pay. Spare time. Enclose stamp. Dominion Information Sales Co., Box 1954, Winnipeg. 40-4

FARMERS AND STEAM PLOWMEN—BUY the best Lignite (Souris) coal direct from Riverside Farmers' Mine, \$2.25 per ton. (Mine run \$2.00), f.o.b. Bismarck. J. F. Bulmer, Taylorton, Sask. 34tf

WANTED ADDRESS OF SOMEONE WHO has feed, peas, corn and buckwheat for sale. Address A. J. Alcock, Medicine Hat, Alta.

FENCE POSTS

LARGE SPLIT CEDAR FENCE POSTS— Write for prices. F. J. Bossey, Solska, B.C. 34-10

CORDWOOD

CORDWOOD FOR SALE—J. BARRY, KUROKI, Sask. 42-45

BARRISTERS

ADOLPH & BLAKE—BARRISTERS, SOLI- citors, Notaries, Conveyancers, etc., etc. Money to loan. Brandon, Man. 34tf

ERNEST LAYCOCK, B.A., LL.B., BARRIS- ter and solicitor, Wilkie, Sask. 20tf

MEDICAL

DR. IRELAND, OSTEOPATH—919 SOMER- set Block, Winnipeg.

BIBLE STUDY

BIBLE STUDENTS CAN HARMONIZE THE scriptures by reading our booklet "About Hell," based on the latest authorities, with other helpful literature. Price Ten Cents. Free, on request, to the poor.—International Bible Students' Assn., 59 Alloway Ave., Winnipeg. 30-13

Every Man His Own Merchant

Continued from Page 7

that by coming out into the open and backing their enterprise the mineworkers would come into the organization in greater numbers, and the competitive merchants of the town would perhaps take the hint that they had been carrying things with too high a hand to suit the owners of the great mines upon which the whole town was dependent.

Consequently when, in the fall of 1890, the Tamarack Co-operative Association came into being its president was Captain John Daniell, and nearly all its other officers were prominent mine officials. The first manager, William J. Light, was not only a man of keen native intelligence, but he was equipped with a broad and rather exceptional experience in general merchandizing. Mr. Light knew the store-keeping game from all its angles except that of co-operation, and he was in thorough sympathy with the co-operative principle.

Four of the nine directors were mineworkers. To meet the needs of the workers and cope with the situation it was necessary for the store to handle a full line of clothing, dry-goods, shoes, hardware, furniture, crockery, groceries and fresh meats. If the enterprise had started out with inadequate capital it would have been impossible for the association to take on all these lines.

When the Tamarack came to close its first year of business it made the mistake common to most young co-operative merchandizing associations—it not only paid a dividend but it put into that dividend practically all the net profit it had earned. This established a bad precedent; in any subsequent year a failure to pay this percentage would inevitably be interpreted by the shareholders as a confession that the association was losing ground and falling behind. It is now recognized that it would have been wiser at the start to have met the issue squarely and forced all, or a greater part of, the net earnings into a surplus, to take care of expansion and emergencies.

Twenty-Three Years of Dividends

Having set for itself an eight per cent. pace, however, the association has not in the twenty-three years of its existence once lowered its standard or failed to pay a dividend of eight per cent. on the capital paid in. The first dividend paid on purchases was also eight per cent., and that has been maintained without a drop. For the last twelve years not less than twelve per cent. nor more than thirteen per cent. on the purchases has been paid. At the start it was determined that the association should not enter upon a cut-price policy, but should charge the prevailing prices and give its shareholders the benefit of the saving effected in the form of an annual cash dividend.

The shrewd, practical business executives at the head of this co-operative association showed remarkable foresight in many directions. For instance, quarterly or at least semi-annual dividends were considered quite the proper thing in co-operative circles; but these men were not taking a complete, ready-made theory and seeking to impose it upon their community regardless of local conditions. They saw that reduction of expense along every possible line was the first principle of success in their undertaking, and that the cost of taking a complete inventory of their big and diversified stock four times a year instead of once would make quite a perceptible hole in their profits.

Again, the annual dividend would give the association a much longer use of the dividend money; and this was a consideration not to be disregarded. Another course dictated at the outset by these farseeing business men on the board was a thorough campaign of education in the prompt settlement of bills. As most of the customers of Tamarack were mineworkers, dependent upon their daily wage, this was not so difficult a principle to instill into them as it would have been had they been in more comfortable and independent circumstances. From the start the association's loss from bad debts was undoubtedly lower than that of any other store in Calumet.

Though the missionary spirit of Robert Bennett was grieved because it was considered impracticable to put in-

to operation at the start all the fundamental principles governing the Rochdale plan of co-operation, to which he had become attached in England, he recognized the fact that to make a start with ample capital, high standing with the jobbing and wholesale houses, and with the best business brains of the community at the helm, was better than to have a full set of Rochdale principles with meagre capital and restricted credit. So he waited quietly for the time to come when the stock should be more widely scattered among the workers, when there should be fewer mine executives on the board of directors, when the cardinal Rochdale principle of one-man-one-vote should be adopted as the voting basis, and when a dividend should be paid to each shareholder in proportion to the total of his purchases rather than upon the number of shares of stock he happened to hold.

One Man One Vote

He did not have long to wait for the realization of the most important of these wishes. About five or six years after the association was started the one-man-one-vote plan of representation was put into force, dividends were paid to stockholders upon the basis of their purchases, and no one person was allowed to acquire more than twenty shares of stock.

Then, too, there came a time when one after another of the mine executives holding official positions in the association concluded that the enterprise was about big enough to undergo the weaning process. Though the board of directors today still has a remnant of what certain malcontents describe as the boss element left in it, the wageworkers are numerous enough on the directorate to put through any measure they may unite upon.

This shifting of the balance of power in the directorate from the hands of the bosses to those of the wageworkers has been a gradual evolution, and the soundest and shrewdest men among the wageworking shareholders recognize the fact that there has not been a year in which the Tamarack Association would not have been weakened by the entire elimination of the mine executives from the board.

The present manager, Mr. Abraham Roberts, was practically raised in the Tamarack Co-operative Store. He entered its service as a lad, intending to stick to the counter only long enough to collect the sinews of war with which to launch himself on a lucrative and respectable career as a middleweight pugilist. Like Malachy Hogan, he always hated peace; but after a little experience in the co-operative store he decided there was a better chance for a fight there any day—not to say every day—than the busiest prize ring in the country could offer.

Of course the kind of fighting in the co-operative store was generally a little different from that inside the ropes—but not always; in fact he had more than once found his ability to meet threats of physical violence without fear or evasion of the most practical service in the cause of co-operation. Not that he has been looking for trouble or that he is inclined to speak boastfully of these things, but only to indicate that the job of running a co-operative store in the biggest mining town in America is no path of roses, and that it has points of dissimilarity from conducting a fancy grocery in a fashionable section of a large city.

"In England or Scotland," says Mr. Roberts, "where co-operative store-keeping has reached its highest development, the miners are practically all of one race and one tongue. They think alike and feel alike, and when you have once got the firing range on their characteristics you have mastered a big part of the problem, so far as the basis of co-operative work is concerned. Because they are of one tongue and one manner of thought they present possibilities of cohesion, of consistent teamwork, absolutely out of the question in a community of this kind, where our membership has never contained fewer than twelve distinct nationalities. At times we have had as high as twenty races represented."

Concluded Next Week

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